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**—ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

Reason Challenges Force

Italy Celebrates Armistice

Policy, Party or "Politics"

¶ **Brussels**—"The only way to handle parties in conflict is to bring together the two parties, and negotiate a peace." Thus speaks Count Aldrovandi-Marescotti, Italian representative at the Nine-Power pacific treaty conference in Brussels. Figuratively, the other signatories to the pact bow agreement. Out of the mouths of obstructionists, so to speak, come words of encouragement. Does the Italian's unexpected concurrence with the underlying motive of the conference indicate that Japan might be induced to negotiate? The committee's pre-conference meetings proceed on the assumption that she might. Indeed, from Tokyo itself comes unofficial suggestions not to be viewed with too great gullibility—that in many Japanese quarters the time is judged propitious.

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• **Japan appears** to have gained most of the material objectives it sought in the incipient war with China; it is not prepared economically to carry on unlimited conquest; and, most significant of all, its propaganda machine seems intent on fostering Nipponese-American friendship with a view, perhaps, to having an influential neutral with plug hat and long chin whiskers ready to open the door for peace negotiations. With such encouraging views circulating, conference leaders look with optimism on the idea of appealing to Japan, through a committee, to make peace talk with China.

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• **While popular pessimism** would have one believe that the only way to gain respect is with a club, canny diplomatists approach the young giant of the East with open palms and reasonable words. Thus the onus of responsibility in selecting ways of force or ways of reason is placed on the Nine-Power Treaty's recalcitrant member. • And now it's a case where force would lose face.

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¶ **Non-intervention** — "De facto diplomatic recognition for insurgent General Franco? Never!" Well, hardly ever, (to add a Gilbertian touch). This of course is but a fanciful impression from Premier Chamberlain's explanation to Commons this week of aspects of British-Francoan negotiations for appointment of commercial agents. He explains that without changing British attitude toward the Spanish combatants, the government is bound to consider responsibility for protection of British lives and commercial interests throughout Spain. • The commercial agents follow Britain's commercial interests; but will British political interests follow the commercial agents?

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¶ **Italian Armistice**—Italy beats the world by a week in observance of Armistice Day. Nov. 4 commemorates cessation of fighting on the Italian front, following the Piave victory. The occasion is taken for a display of Italian solidarity with Fascist legions in Spain, while Il Duce pledges Italy to defend "both the victory and the peace" of that "great and sacred day" 19 years agone. • The world is a trifle bewildered by his remarks. It was led to suppose that the Italian army, like its allies, fought in the World War on the side of democracy.

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¶ **Mid-Term Convention**—The G. O. P. elephant finds the way barred to the barn where the fodder of party objectives lies hidden in the shadows of uncertainty. Is the elephant's manger to develop into a hope chest? Many Republican voters, anxiously awaiting the flavor of their party's fare for 1940, are asking this question as Congressional opposition to the mid-term Republican convention proposal increases in ratio to its nearness to the Republican National Committee meeting in Chicago Friday. Senator Borah and Representative Martin have taken the initiative in Senate and House toward rolling up a vigorous objection to the mid-term, policy directing, proposal.

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• **"It's a usurpation** of power," they say; "'Twould deprive voters of representation." And as the objection gains momentum, Senator Vandenberg, one-time presidential prospect, adds his voice. "I don't believe," says he, "the National Committee or anybody else is in a position at present to anticipate what the situation will be next spring or next fall." It is even whispered that Alfred M. Landon has turned a listening ear to the rebellious side.

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• **But John D. M. Hamilton**, national chairman, continues to reiterate the advisability of a mid-term conference to shape party policy. The naïve suggestion of Senator Borah's that the voters' voice is loudly heard in policy-making conferences may induce skeptical smiles. But the problem faced by the Republican leaders of planning a policy which the voters will accept suggests no humor.

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The temptation to "play politics," to practice expediency, having reached the proportions of a general belief, leaders who hope for success of their party on purely disinterested grounds of patriotism, find more than ever the need for clear-cut principles.

No Anti-New Deal Turn Seen in LaGuardia Sweep; Mayor Renews Crime Drive

Labor Party Leader Tells Roosevelt the Vote Merely Signifies Desire for Local Good Government; Dewey to Adopt 24-Hour Shift

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—If the political whirlwind which stunned Tammany Hall here on Tuesday has filled Republican quarters with hope of an anti-New Deal swing in labor circles here, it was disabused today.

The American Labor Party, whose combination with the Republicans was a major reason for the emphatic Nov. 2 good government verdict and established it on a par with the old-time major political parties in New York, was quick to define its position. Twice as many votes were cast on the party line for Mayor LaGuardia as were cast for President Roosevelt a year ago when the laborites organized as a pro-New Deal factor which garnered 238,000 votes.

But President Roosevelt has before him a telegram from Alex Rose, American Labor Party campaign director, disavowing that labor's alignment with the Republicans on the New York City mayoralty issue augured any change in its stand for Roosevelt policy in the nation.

"Let me assure you that the support of New Deal policies is still one of the basic principles of our party," Mr. Rose assured the President. "In the shifting picture of local events, we have in the campaign just over joined with the other progressive elements to insure true perpetuation of honest and efficient government in New York City.

"I resent the interpretations made by the reactionary elements in the Republican Party that the people of the city have repudiated the New Deal. New York is the greatest New Deal stronghold in the nation, and the American Labor Party is still its stanchest adherent."

Meanwhile, with his first post-election appointment with the President, Mayor LaGuardia today had resumed his role as one of the most hard-working executives New York City has ever had. His door had firmly closed on the clamor of the re-election interlude, and the only exception on his calendar to the business of catching up on administrative affairs was a meeting with the President at the latter's town house here today.

The Mayor, however, had relented

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Landon Warns Against G. O. P. Mid-Term Parley

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Further opposition to a projected mid-term Republican convention culminated today in Alfred M. Landon's statement that he did not regard the time as opportune for such a conference.

In a letter to Representative Joseph W. Martin of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, former Governor Landon termed the time inopportune, but reiterated the opinion that, if a conference were called, there must be "no limitation on its scope of action and its personnel must come from precinct caucuses or primaries."

The views of the titular leader of the party were studied with intense interest by members of the national committee, gathering here to vote on the proposal at a meeting tomorrow. One leader of the opposition group privately expressed the opinion that the plan would not be adopted.

The proposal for a convention in advance of next year's congressional elections has been espoused by National Chairman John D. M. Hamilton and former President Herbert Hoover.

Many Objections

Objections were voiced, however, by Senator William E. Borah of Idaho and Representative Martin, while Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, Lynn S. Frazier of North Dakota and John G. Townsend Sr. of Delaware, head of the party's Senatorial Committee, counseled against any decision at this time.

Col. Frank Knox, running mate of Mr. Landon in 1936, suggested that a decision be deferred until a program could be drafted by a policy committee.

Senator Borah renewed his attack on the proposal in a statement terming the projected conference "something like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out." He contended the calling of a convention by the National Committee would be a "flat usurpation of power."

Borah's Attack

Senator Borah declared the voters would have no voice in the proposed mid-term convention and contended:

"Nothing could be more impolitic and nothing more calculated to affront the voters than that of a few distinguished men assuming to commit the party to a set of principles or to outline the policy of the party.

"There could be no greater exhibition of usurpation or dictatorship in politics than for a few self-selected, self-elected, self-accredited men undertaking to fix the principles and policies for 17,000,000 voters without ever having consulted the voters or received their endorsement in any way."

Mr. Borah said the party should be rebuilt "from the bottom, not from the top."

The rank and file of the National Committee reserved comment until the issue comes to a showdown tomorrow. Creation of a committee to draft a statement of policy for delegates to the suggested convention, the filling of vacancies of the National Committee, the holding of a Lincoln birthday dinner on a national scale, and party finances were other subjects up for consideration.

Saving Our Schools

Twenty-eighth of 52 Articles

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Hawaiians Hold Small Hopes For Early Statehood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—With a vivid, comprehensive picture of Hawaii's relationships to the United States and to the Far East, a committee of 19 members of the United States Congress has completed its inquiry into Hawaii's bid for admission to the Union as a State, and returns to advise the Congress on mid-Pacific affairs.

No immediate legislation to hasten Hawaii's admission into the Union is expected by those who have followed the hearings here. Among the chief reasons for this view, it was apparent, is the presence of 150,000 largely unassimilated persons of Japanese ancestry here, some of whom are citizens both of the United States and Japan, and whose place in the American scheme of things constitutes a delicate administrative problem at a time of war in the Far East.

Nevertheless, the $30,000 investment which brought the legislators to Hawaii will, it is hoped, yield results in the form of good will as long as the seven Senators and 12 Representatives have a voice in legislation affecting the mid-Pacific islands.

A condensed summary of the chief arguments for and against statehood for Hawaii, expounded at the hearings, follows. Those who favor statehood make these points:

1. Taxation without representation. Hawaii, statehood advocates claim, pays more taxes into the Federal Treasury than several states, yet is deprived the right to vote for President; has only one voteless delegate in Congress, and does not have the right to

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

Brussels Plans Contact Group For Mediation

Germany May Be Invited Second Time to Join Conference

But Not Japan

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4—The Nine-Power Conference today decided to set up a small "contact committee" to directly approach both Japan and China in the hope of bringing about mediation of the undeclared war in the Far East.

As the first step in forming the mediation group, the conference may decide to ask Germany again to join the Brussels parley, and to become a member of the special committee.

No new invitation is to be issued by the conference to Japan, contrary to earlier reports.

Composition of this small but powerful contact committee has not yet been announced but it is learned that it will include both America and Britain.

To Offer "Aid"

The mandate given the committee is to offer its aid to Japan and China. But it is to make clear at the same time that it is not seeking "to impose" its will on the two Far Eastern nations.

The plan is to assure Japan that the Brussels conference is a sovereign convocation under the Nine-Power Treaty, and has nothing to do with the League of Nations—as Japan, not a League member, contended in refusing to join the deliberations here.

It is in this connection that the talk of an invitation to Germany takes on strategic importance because of the close relationship of the Reich with both Japan and China. It is recalled, moreover, that in declining the original invitation to the conference, Germany definitely left the door open to participate in mediation efforts, if the conference should reach that stage.

As it has developed, however, the mediatory efforts appear many a league away from the strong action and from the high hopes which were held when the Nine-Power meeting was originally proposed.

In Secret Session

Today's decisions were worked out in a secret session carefully prepared by a preliminary meeting of delegation leaders this morning. The real work of the day was done in informal gatherings of the heads of the delegations representing the original signatories to the treaty, without China and of course minus Japan, which is not attending. Russia, however, took part in the negotiations held in Dr. Paul Henry Spaak's office in the Belgian Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Later this group was enlarged to include leaders of all delegations.

Prospects of the conference extending its admittedly timid efforts of this sort into something more closely resembling the "positive endeavors for peace" to which Presi-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

China's position—an exclusive statement to the Monitor from the head of the Chinese delegation at the Brussels Conference: Page 4.

Rival Labor Unions Hold a Peace Council

International

Sidney Hillman, President Amalgamated Clothing Workers — **George Harrison**, Chairman of A. F. of L. Delegation — **Philip Murray**, Chairman of C. I. O. Delegation

British 'Recognition' for Franco?

Italy Held Ready to Quit Spain, but on Its Own Terms

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—It is not unthinkable that the Italian Government may be willing to withdraw its troops from Spain. The reasons have been ascertained from a good source. However, a few months are expected to elapse before the operation is effected. And Italy expects to sell her final consent at a considerable price.

This applies particularly to the mainland, for greater difficulties may present themselves in respect of the Italian occupation of the Spanish islands, which command the French communications with Africa.

A clear distinction should be drawn between these two kinds of Italian intervention in Spain.

Since Count Dino Grandi not long ago declared that Italy would not permit a single soldier to be evacuated before Spain was free from "Communism," some explanation is needed of this right-about-face. It should first be constantly remembered that Italy's objective is not only material but "moral." Signor Mussolini aims at prestige. His ruthless diplomacy, backed up by the advanced state of her rearmament, has indeed scored many triumphs at the expense of France and Britain, who naturally shrink from pushing matters to the actual arbitrament of force.

In giving General Franco the aid that made the long-drawn-out struggle in Spain possible, Italy, like Germany, did not anticipate a long

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

Withdrawal Plan Seen Step Nearer

By the Associated Press

London, Nov. 4

The full Spanish Non-Intervention Committee of 27 nations today authorized Viscount Plymouth, British member and committee chairman, to approach both the Spanish Government and Insurgents in an endeavor to get their consent to the evacuation of foreign fighters.

The 27-nation neutrality committee was optimistic of making a tangible move at last toward withdrawal of foreign soldiers from the 15-months-old civil war—although there was not complete harmony on the British plan of withdrawal.

Deal for Exchange of 'Commercial Agents' Now Under Way

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that the British Government and Spanish insurgents were negotiating for appointment of commercial agents.

This did not mean, he declared, de facto diplomatic recognition for insurgent Gen. Francisco Franco.

"These agents will have no diplomatic status," the Prime Minister said.

"There is no intention on the part of the British Government to make any variation in the attitude they consistently have adopted toward contending parties in Spain, which is governed by the International (non-intervention) agreement to which we have subscribed.

"They are, however, bound to take account of their responsibility for protection of British nationals and British commercial interests throughout the whole of Spain, including those large areas in the north, west and southwest parts of the country, as well as the Spanish zone in Morocco, of which General Franco's forces are now in effective occupation."

To Protect Interests

For the protection of British interests, Mr. Chamberlain said that "His Majesty's government entered upon negotiations for appointment of agents by them and General Franco, respectively, for discussion of the questions affecting the British and Spanish nations and commercial interests."

The Prime Minister, whose geographical references covered the Spanish areas where British are interested in rich mineral deposits, said France had been fully informed of the negotiations.

Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor Opposition, asked:

"Doesn't this, in effect, mean de facto recognition of the insurgent government?"

"No," replied Mr. Chamberlain. "I am advised it makes no difference in the existing situation."

Eden to Make Statement

A torrent of questions drew from the Premier the announcement that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden would make a "full statement" on the situation Monday.

Answering another question by Mr. Attlee, Mr. Chamberlain said there probably was "no precedent" for the existing situation.

Italy Celebrates Own Armistice

ROME, Nov. 4 (AP)—Italy made its observance today of the anniversary of the World War armistice the occasion for further gibes at its World War allies, Great Britain and France.

Observed a week earlier here than in other of the former allied countries, the day commemorated the cessation of fighting on the Italian front following the victorious Piave campaign.

"Vittorio Veneto," said the newspaper Il Popolo di Roma, "signified simply this: the end of the World War with the crushing, absolute victory of the allied powers.

"For this reason the French and English who celebrate Nov. 11 the anniversary of the armistice of Sedan as the end of the war are seven days behind time."

King Victor Emmanuel traveled to Florence to dedicate a home for wounded veterans. Premier Mussolini remained in Rome but spared himself the exertion of holding the customary military review. He spoke briefly from the balcony at the Palazzo Venezia, saying:

"Nineteen years ago was a great and sacred day of victory and peace. The Italian people, with their labor, discipline and arms, will defend both the victory and the peace."

Intimate Message From Washington

New York Refuses to Confuse Local and National Issues and Thereby Sets a Good Example for Other Cities

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, Nov. 4

One of the things that has done most in perpetuating misgovernment in American cities is the stupid practice of confusing national and local issues. It is a fortunate thing for good housekeeping in every city in the country that New York seems at last to be breaking away from the idea. The very confusion which comes to the outside observer trying to interpret Tuesday's election of Mayor LaGuardia and Thomas E. Dewey in terms of old-fashioned party labels is a hopeful sign.

In Great Britain, where good municipal administration is a habit, the Labor Party, under Herbert Morrison, has just made a sweep in the London borough council elections, but nobody interprets this as a blow to the Conservative majority in Parliament. New York City in the same way has just illustrated its own encouraging ability to discriminate between national and local issues. Although overwhelmingly for the New Deal, it has defeated the candidate carrying the Democratic label for mayor, and insured a reform administration of eight years' tenure.

Mayor LaGuardia, though backed by the G. O. P., is not likely to become a Republican Moses, for he is far to the left of most of the 17,000,000 who voted for Governor Landon last year. If the national viewpoint is to be applied to the city election, Mr. Dewey seems rather the man on whom Republicans should pin their hopes. Mr. Roosevelt has executed a successful feat of fence-sitting in the election. It is hard to suppose that personally he did not favor Mayor LaGuardia, who has backed the New Deal time and again.

Split Federal Support

Mr. Roosevelt telephoned his congratulations to the Mayor when the victory became apparent. But Mr. Roosevelt so arranged it that he did not have all his election eggs in one basket. Mr. Farley, who has ambitions to control a "reformed" Tammany, actively supported Mr. Mahoney, while Secretary Ickes, a former Bull Mooser, backed LaGuardia. For whatever reasons, this division of administration support seems a good thing in its result, for it helped New York city to forget national politics and to vote on the basis of its own efficient government.

It was a disappointment to many that Governor Lehman and Senator Robert F. Wagner felt it a duty to their party to support the Tammany candidate. This is another illustration of the confusion between national issues and the unrelated question of good city management. It is a sad fact that patronage matters in American government frequently link the two. If federal jobs in cities were allocated on the merit, rather than on the spoils system, this connection would be broken down. It will be interesting to see to whom Mr. Farley now throws the federal patronage in New York. With such fantastically contrasting people as Earl Browder, Communist, and Kenneth Simpson, Republican borough leader, each supporting Mayor LaGuardia, the whole gamut of voters seems to have been ranged.

Although the election carries little immediate effect on the two old parties, its external importance is tremendous. If the country's biggest city really means to set up permanent good government it will raise the tone of city hall life in every municipality in the nation. Even this victory leaves cautious commentators a little doubtful, for Tammany has been "killed" many times in the past, but at any rate nothing better could be asked for at the moment.

Black Spots Are Being Erased

Bad city government, and the spoils system in federal office, are the two black blots on American democracy. Americans are openly or secretly ashamed of them. Tammany was kept in power in large part by federal patronage and by unrestricted free immigration which poured the exploited and poverty-stricken into Manhattan slums. That alien flood stopped a generation ago.

Most Americans do not realize that university professors have been commenting for some time on a marked betterment in municipal government. The city manager, proportional representation and other reforms have been making headway. As the amazing growth of United States cities slows down, government has been catching up with its problems. The gain has been encouragingly steady, we are told. Now comes the Fusion victory in America's biggest city which, consciously or unconsciously, sets the tone for all the others.

One of the happiest circumstances is that the reform mayor is not elected alone in this instance. The key post to good city government is frequently the prosecutor's office. He works with the police, has the power to prosecute or nol-pros, and is the real guardian against corruption. With Mr. Dewey as district attorney, the New York election is a double victory for good government.

Take it all in all, it is a national event of first importance. The time will come when the other great blot on American public life, the spoils system, will also yield to public pressure.

War Speeds Chinese Nuptials; Japanese Brides Must Wait

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—Complicated Shanghai hostilities have caused simplified Shanghai weddings. The costly and burdensome ceremonial of Chinese nuptials, which even the influence of the "mass wedding movement" had not wholly stamped out, has been obliterated suddenly as a result of the war.

Advertisement pages of the curtailed Chinese newspapers now carry each day a dozen notices which reveal eloquently how the Sino-Japanese conflict has altered traditional practice. L. Z. Yuan, English language newspaper worker, has translated a number of examples to illustrate the situation. Most of the notices are of one of two types, and an example of the first follows:

"Wong Chong-nien and Chu Tou-san have the pleasure to announce that their elder son Li-san and second daughter Mi-lin were married in Shanghai on Oct. 15. Owing to the present emergency period, relatives and friends have not been informed, as any ceremonial arrangement would not be in accord with the situation. As addresses of friends and relatives have been changed during the trouble, it is regretted that announcements cannot be individually sent."

In some cases, however, notices are in the future tense and serve as a general invitation.

TOKYO (AP)—There was little of the customary brilliance about marriage ceremonials last month. For the war in China has interfered with the "marrying month" of October.

Stores are glutted with unsold wedding costumes. Thousands of Japanese girls are waiting for the return of warriors.

Normally, October is the start of the wedding season in Japan. Every Japanese girl hopes to be an October bride. If she is not wed in October, she must wait until December, or perhaps until the late spring. A marriage in November is practically unknown. For November is the "godless month" when all the high gods are at Idzumo. And December is winter-time, too cold for wedding bells, just as summer is too hot.

But this year, because of the undeclared war in China, the "marrying month" was a gloomy time for Japan's maidens.

The first indication it would be so came when department stores and dressmakers began slashing prices of wedding costumes. It is not unusual for a Japanese father in medium circumstances to pay $3000 for his daughter's wedding dress. He may go deeply in debt for it—and she will wear it only once—but she has it.

Even the poorer families manage, somehow, to spend from $300 to $500 for the costume alone. This year, gowns were advertised for half these lowest figures. Many remained unsold.

New Hope Rises As Rival Unions Resume Parley

Head of A. F. of L. Group Says No Difficulty Is Insurmountable

Offers Concession

Suggests Ceding Certain Unions to Authority of the Lewis Bloc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Leaders of the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization emerged from what one of them termed a "mighty good conference" today with the following developments—the most hopeful in what many observers have feared would be a hopeless conference:

Both sides agreed at least to discuss tomorrow what is generally called the basic issue of conflict: the question of which industries should have industrial unions and which are best adapted to the craft union principle.

A truce was proposed, though not yet accepted, to last for the duration of the discussions. Under its briefly outlined terms, each side would give "due recognition" to the status quo and avoid jurisdictional warfare, pending a general settlement.

George M. Harrison, chairman of the three-man A. F. of L. committee, declared that the Federation might be willing to turn the "shell" of its union organizations in certain fields over to the existing C. I. O. unions. Tentatively, he named the rubber, newspaper, maritime and fur industries, and further outlined a compromise in the street railway conflict in New York city, by suggesting C. I. O. jurisdiction in the city, and Federation control of these workers elsewhere. These were indications, Mr. Harrison said, of what the Federation might do as its share in the give-and-take process.

Mr. Harrison and Philip Murray, leader of the C. I. O. group, acted alternately as spokesmen for the conference as the long session which lasted from 11 to 2:30 broke up.

Break-up Was Expected

Many observers had expected the final break-up of the conference and the peace efforts would come today. As the session dragged on, long past lunchtime, and the conference door remained shut, the hope that the delegates inside at their long table were working out some formula, increased.

Mr. Murray added a third point which he said is also now under consideration, namely that each of the warring factions "give due recognition to each other's existing jurisdictions pending final determination of the issues involved."

Mr. Murray, who stood beside Harrison as the latter talked, said that for the first time, therefore, a truce had been proposed which would be authorized during peace negotiations. He said that no decision had been reached on this proposal, any more than on the others.

This would mean a rule against raiding each other's territories by individual organizing efforts.

"It was distinctly agreed," Mr. Murray said, "that pending negotiations both sides agree to continue aggressive campaigns of organization."

Mr. Harrison insisted that "no difficulty is insurmountable and we can get somewhere if we will only pull the logs from the jam one by one."

The concessions hinted at by Mr. Harrison were minor, but in the universal gloom in which the sessions have been shrouded they were the first optimistic note. Events indicate the conference is at a crucial period.

Intercession by the Roosevelt Administration to prevent an outright break seems to have inspired a letter written by Senator George L. Berry (D) of Tennessee, former head of the C. I. O. Labor's Non-Partisan League who is president of the Printing Pressman's Union, affiliated with the A. F. of L., to the leaders of each side, urging them to exert themselves for peace.

C. I. O. Is Silent

The conference reassembled today, however, with no formal indication of any withdrawal from the rival positions which provoked a deadlock last week. Mr. Harrison's hint of concessions was not reflected in any optimistic hope by Philip Murray, leader of the 10-man C. I. O. delegation. Both men talked freely to newsmen before entering the conference.

Mr. Harrison said there was no real conflict between the federation and the C. I. O. concerning the 12 unions formerly affiliated with the federation but now in the John L. Lewis camp. He said he also was sure "we can agree" on a general organization policy for a united labor movement. The real conflict, he said, lay in the federation craft unions and the new unions formed by the C. I. O. to the number of 22.

For example, the C. I. O. Radio and Electric Workers Union has made progress as against the federation's Electric Workers' Union. The C. I. O.-affiliated Newspaper Guild has been faced with a paper federation union. Mr. Harrison offered such concessions as an idea of the sort of give-and-take that might be practiced.

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Wonders of Research: Creeping Steel

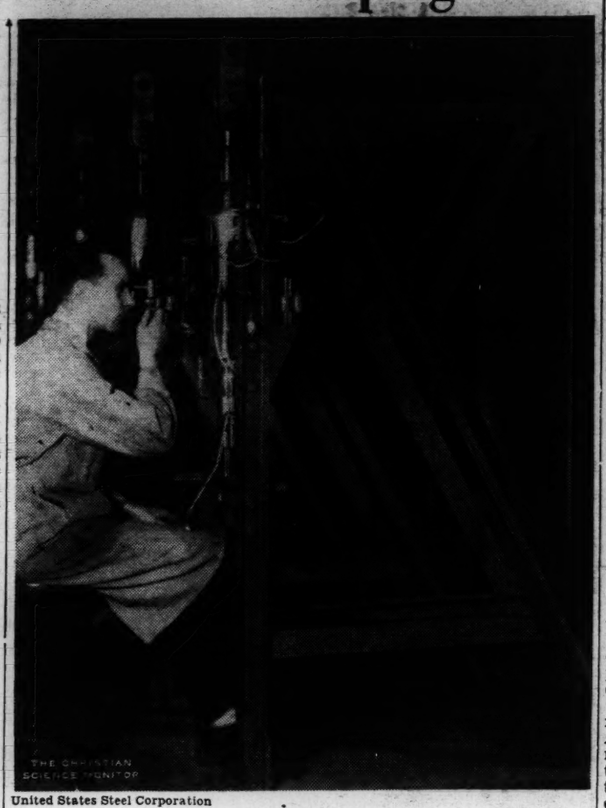
Allowance made by engineers for expansion in turbines, pistons and pipe-lines—Structure of metal studied under miscroscope — Saturn's moon, Titan, comes into view of small glass.

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Like the starter who can't seem to keep youthful boatsmen from "creeping" up on the starting line, so metallurgists today are faced with perplexing difficulties through the "creeping" of steel.

The problem is of tremendous importance to manufacturers of machine parts subjected to tension at high temperatures. Likewise, blades in steam turbines and locomotive pistons have clearances measured in thousandths of an inch between moving parts and stationary walls; and should moving steel parts exhibit or creep or stretch while traveling at extremely high speed, then turbines fly apart and locomotive pistons expand with explosive force. Steel pipe lines for steam, and stills used for "cracking" petroleum to make modern oils, persistently fail to operate when too much expansion takes place.

Translated into longer distances than thousandths of an inch, the bothersome hurdle which United States Steel Corporation researchists are trying to top, requires successful control of creep motion needing 1142 years to cover a single inch. At present the problem is in the test stage. Metallurgists working with microscopes and specially designed creep test furnaces are comparing the tensile, hardness, and impact properties of various type steels from carbon-molybdenum to chrome-molybdenum-silicon under conditions of high temperature and great stress. Already there are indications that differences in creep behavior and other mechanical properties are definitely connected with differences in the microscopic structure of the steel itself.



United States Steel Corporation
Metallurgist Making Creep Test
United States Steel Laboratory at Kearny, N. J.; Microscope Used on a Battery of Furnaces. Tension Produced by Weights on Rod Seen at Right

Sky Scannings

Observers of the nightly sky have noticed the gap between Mars and Jupiter closing rapidly of late. This is to be ascribed for the most part to Mars' motion among the stars, amounting to about three minutes a day. This three-minute eastward shift has almost neutralized the four-minute drift westward of the sky as a whole, so that Mars has appeared to hang persistently in the southwestern sky for the past two months. On the 29th it passed Jupiter, about three moon-widths to the south. By the last of the year it will be four hours to the east of Jupiter, and only half that distance from Saturn.

The rings of Saturn come out well in a small glass now, but have not opened up enough to show the interval between them and the planet satisfactorily. This is the most favorable opportunity of the year to study the moons, however.

Titan, the largest of Saturnian moons, may be made out in clear atmosphere with a power of 40 or less. For identification purposes it will be found nine widths of the planet to the right, and in the same plane as the rings on Nov. 7. Try looking for it "out of the corner of the eye," rather than directly. Something of the scale of the Saturnian system may be grasped if one remembers that this faint point of light is a fourth larger than our own moon and three times as far from the parent body. In spite of a journey three times as long, it makes a revolution in slightly more than half the time of our own satellite, at a speed six times as great, about 13,000 miles an hour.

History of the Bee

Samson's riddle, "Out of the eater came forth meat, and out of the strong came forth sweetness." The answer, "What is sweeter than honey? and what is stronger than a lion?" comprise, probably, the oldest references to an ancient belief that insects are born from decaying meat. This is one of the intriguing stories about bees which Hilda M. Ransome traces in "The Sacred Bee" (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, $3.50).

She takes her search for bee history from Paleolithic days of 15,000 years ago, when men boasted of their foragings by painting pictures of honey gatherers on cave walls, up to the present day, when apiculture has become a branch of agricultural art.

Research for Youth

According to the Virginia Academy of Natural Science, considerable progress has been made during recent weeks toward evolving a scientific educational program for the state.

In addition to translating new advances in chemistry, physics, zoology and botany into newspaper and magazine language for the lay public, the possibility of increasing the teaching of science to the Future Farmers, 4-H Clubs, Boy Scouts and youth organizations generally, will be considered. A special attempt will be made to raise the level of such news dissemination so as eventually to break down the instinctive recoil of researchists from publicity. Virginia will be host in 1938 to the annual gathering of American Association for the Advancement of Science members.

Museum Rebuilt

By the end of January, 1938, the restoration of Syracuse University's Natural Science Museum, partially destroyed by fire last winter, will be completed.

One of the most complete collections of non-metallic minerals known, a collection of several hundred bird skins and mounted mammals were saved, while the greatest loss was the collection of metallic minerals gathered from mines throughout the world by Dr. Charles H. Richardson over a period of 40 years.

For those who might have forgotten the distinction between minerals and metals it will be remembered that the former class is the more inclusive, taking in all rocks and other inorganic materials, usually solids, which are found naturally and are neither of animal nor vegetable origin. Metals as a class are capable of taking a high polish, some more than others; are more or less ductile, and can be drawn into wire, and are more or less good conductors of heat, sound and electricity. The only liquid metal is mercury.

Paper From Gumwood

Dr. Charles Herty of Savannah, Ga., recently announced perfection of a process for making newsprint from black gumwood, a characteristic tree of Atlantic and Gulf coast river swamps.

"To the South," he said, "it means addition of 40 per cent more to the already vast resources for the manufacture of paper, particularly newsprint." Dr. Herty worked for many years before discovering a process for making newsprint from southern pine pulp. Today he regards black gum paper as superior to the average of 17 commercial varieties. Black gumwood newsprint is described as bright in color and smooth surfaced, prints well and shows good reproduction of engravings.

Roosevelt Meets Mayor LaGuardia

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—President Roosevelt arrived at his East Sixty-fifth Street town house at 12:17 p. m., E. S. T. today, completing an automobile trip of a little over two hours from his Hyde Park home.

Mr. Roosevelt was to spend the afternoon here and proceed on to Washington tonight. High spot of the day was a conference with Mayor F. H. LaGuardia.

The President was accompanied here by Relief Administrator Harry Hopkins, his son and secretary, James Roosevelt, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Marvin H. McIntyre, another secretary.

The President rode down from Hyde Park in the front seat of his open car, beside his chauffeur, an unusual procedure.

Mr. Hopkins and Mr. McIntyre left the Roosevelt home for luncheon shortly before 1 p. m. They were understood to have had an engagement with Postmaster-General James A. Farley.

Trade Pact Signed By Siam and Japan

BANGKOK, Siam, Nov. 4 (AP)—Siam's Foreign Ministry today announced signing of a new commercial treaty with Japan and added that one with Great Britain would follow shortly.

Siam began a general revision of her outstanding treaties a year ago.

Henry M. Robinson

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP)—The achievements in the service of the United States of Henry M. Robinson, whose passing was announced yesterday, occasioned a flood of tributes today. The financier-economist-attorney had declined cabinet posts in both Democratic and Republican administrations but counseled four Presidents.

Former President Hoover, who named him to key posts in drought relief, an economic stabilization conference and an unemployment survey, said at New York;

"Henry Robinson was one of the most useful citizens of our country. All his life, his business occupation was an incident to constructive public service."

Mr. Robinson, who began practicing law at Youngstown, Ohio, 47 years ago and "retired" to California in 1906 with a fortune, rose to public prominence by his work on the council of national defense during the World War. A confidant of President Wilson, he became a councillor at the Paris peace conference. He was a committeeman on the Dawes reparation plan and economic councillor at Geneva in 1927.

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Entered as second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Auto Show Ends In New York With Increasing Sales

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—While an army of workmen moved brilliant new 1938 model motorcars out of Grand Central Palace today, manufacturers produced figures to show that the thirty-eighth National Automobile Show had been the most successful on record.

By the time the exposition closed last night, according to Alfred Reeves, show manager, more purchases had been made on the floor and more prospective customers signed for future sales than ever before in the history of the annual exhibition of the latest developments in automotive skill.

The Ford Motor Company's advance showing of its Ford, Lincoln and Lincoln-Zephyr models and a special exhibition of General Motors Corporation also were closed after yesterday's session. Officials at both shows reported a heavy attendance up to the final hour.

Meanwhile, the Chrysler Corporation's show of Dodge, Plymouth, De Soto and Chrysler models at the Chrysler International Salon was reported to have produced a heavy crop of sales orders.

Increased sales of motor trucks features the reception given by the American public to the 1938 automotive products. Dealers reported that unusual interest was shown in this form of transportation and in commercial vehicles.

The international character of the show was stressed on Tuesday when a large party of delegates from Germany visited the exhibits. Among the cities represented were Dusseldorf, Friedrichshafen, Frankfort, Cologne, Aschaffenburg and Munich.

Year-Old Eggs Are Only 'Ripe,' So Say Chinese

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Eggs of ancient vintage were featured in a display at the third annual Poultry Industries Exposition in the Port Authority Building here today, but most visitors seemed satisfied to forego a personal trial of the product and accept the assurance of Miss Gladys Chu, an American-born Chinese, that they were a delicious table delicacy.

Miss Chu exhibited just a trace of surprise that the average Occidental should not smack his lips over the prospect of a nice ripe egg, even though she understood that Americans had gone to considerable trouble to shorten the trip between the hen and the egg-cup on the breakfast table.

The point was, she stressed, that these eggs were not just ordinary fodder for the frying pan; they were an especially well preserved article intended for refined palates. The Chinese she recalled, had been eating such eggs for centuries, and who would say the Chinese were not a cultivated race?

"For that matter the particular "hen fruit" under Miss Chu's supervision really were quite young after all—only a year old, in fact, and were laid by American hens at that. Chinese methods used in preserving them included a pickling process, after which the eggs were buried in lime.

When the curing process was completed, Miss Chu said, the pickled eggs were as different from their orginal state as is cheese from its primeval milk.

Arranged by the Northeastern Poultry Producers Council, the exposition has assembled more than 80 breeds of foreign and domestic fowl, besides a large amount of equipment and other paraphernalia used by chicken fanciers. The program continues through Saturday, accompanied by group conferences of industry leaders.

Unusual entries include a pair of African crowned crane, guinea fowl, numerous pheasants and other game birds.

Each evening during the exposition there are programs for the education of producers in improved methods of caring for poultry. Daily consumers' programs for the benefit of housewives are under the direction of Mrs. Frances Toley Gannon, deputy commissioner of markets, New York City.

Attracting interest was an exhibit of New Hampshires, the latest breed to be recognized by poultry producers. It was developed in New England and is regarded as important from the standpoint of egg-laying and frying-pan potentialities.

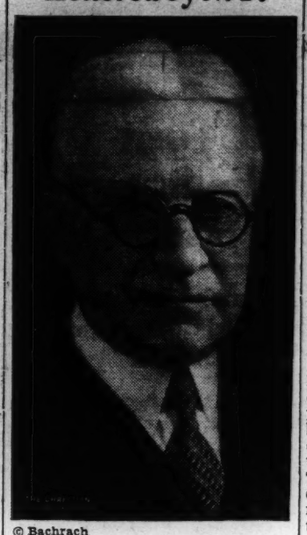
The show opened Tuesday with the designation of Lady Bountiful II, a White Leghorn hen, as "the hen of the year." Lady Bountiful is owned by Irving Kauder, of New Paltz, N. Y., and lived up to her reputation by promptly laying an egg.

Contending against the New Paltz beauty for the exposition prize was another White Leghorn from the Foreman Poultry Farms in Lowell, Mich., and a barred Plymouth Rock owned by the Weber Duck Farm, of Wrentham, Mass., which came in second and third, respectively.

Mrs. Roosevelt Honored

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—Martinez Fraga, Cuban Ambassador, presented Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt with the Grand Cross of the Cuban Red Cross Society at the White House today.

Honored by N. Y.



© Bachrach
Arthur S. Tuttle
Wins Certificate From LaGuardia

A. S. Tuttle Wins N. Y. Honor For 50-Year Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—In recognition of his 50 years of service to New York City, Arthur S. Tuttle, who retired recently as New York state director of the Public Works Administration, has received a distinguished service certificate signed by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia.

Formerly chief engineer of the New York City Board of Estimate, the municipality's most influential legislative organization under the old charter, Mr. Tuttle has been identified with most of the larger development projects here during the past generation.

As state director of the Public Works Administration, he also passed upon all of New York City's applications for federal loans and grants for local improvements.

As far back as 1885 Mr. Tuttle was engaged in the development of water supply for Brooklyn, and in 1902 he began advising the Board of Estimate on engineering matters. From 1921 to 1929 he was the board's chief engineer, succeeding Nelson P. Lewis. Later he was engaged in consulting work for the city.

Several times Mr. Tuttle tried to resign to enter private work, but on each occasion some special emergency called him back to the city service. Persons acquainted with his professional ability have held that private employment would have increased Mr. Tuttle's income far above what New York City was able to pay him.

Whatever sacrifices were necessary, Mr. Tuttle apparently did not tire of public life nor lose his good humor. He is an extremely sociable man, who prefers spending an evening with friends to going to a theater. Office associates say jokingly that he sits on the edge of his chair to get closer to his work.

N. Y. Federal Jury Seats First Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The first woman to serve on a federal grand jury here under the new law which makes it permissive to call women for jury service is Mrs. Sylvia Ringler of 242 East Nineteenth Street. She is the wife of George Ringler, a supervisor of law enforcement of the State Department of Agriculture.

The November federal grand jury is composed of 22 business men and Mrs. Ringler. It was empaneled by Judge John C. Knox yesterday.

"I approve very definitely of women serving on juries," said Mrs. Ringler, who was a juror in a case tried in City Court in September and October. "I think women help to balance the viewpoint of men and will, I believe, help to raise the standards in this field."

Blind Actors in Chicago Support Their Own Theater

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 4—It does not take the ability to see to become a good actor. That is the contention of blind members of the Chicago Braille Theater Guild who are proving it with successful dramatic performances of recognized plays.

The Chicago Braille Theater Guild, believed to be the only independent and self-supporting little theater organization for blind actors is a leisure time project for some 15 local residents, most of whom have full-time jobs in professions and careers. Drawn together six years ago by a mutual love of the theater, dramatic inclinations and a desire to act in and produce good plays, they set out to become good amateurs. They secured a director, studied dramatic technic and began producing plays. Today they are as active as any other little theater group, giving regular performances on a regulation stage and appearing before numerous clubs and civic organizations. Although members of the group are especially fond of one-act comedies, they recently gave their first full length play, presenting "The Late Christopher Bean."

This summer they also made their radio debut, and according to their director, Miss Dorothy Proesch, their technic was so perfect that broadcasting officials had a recording made of the rehearsal. As a result of the audition, one girl won a three-year scholarship at the Goodman Dramatic School here.

Members of the group select their own plays. Since there are no plays in Braille, several are read to them by Miss Proesch, and they choose the one they think has the greatest production possibilities and the most "audience appeal." Parts are then transcribed into Braille by each actor who memorizes his lines before the first rehearsal. Practically all actions, gestures, and settings are carried out faithfully in the plays, Miss Proesch explains. The only "trick" in their acting technique she explains is the arrangement of small rugs which help to orient the actors in their positions on the stage. They are used for performances only and not during rehearsal. All action in the play works out from the center of the stage and all entrances, exists, and arrangements of furniture are in relation to that.

At present, the members because they are anxious to improve their technique, are making special studies of folk dancing, posture, diction, and other technical subjects. When they are not rehearsing or learning their parts they spend their time at their various occupations. One is a linguist and translator, another an osteopath, one young man has his own business, one woman knits dresses, and one is still a student in college.

The success of their organization, Miss Proesch states, has caused widespread interest in all parts of the United States and similar groups are now being formed. She stated that the Chicago group, considered the pioneer in the movement, hopes eventually to serve as a clearing house of information and service to other Braille Theater groups.

"We are anxious to help them prove," she says, "that the theater is an activity in which they can participate as capably and with as much joy as can other individuals."

She pointed out that their group won second place with their production of "Cabbages" in the Drama League Contest in competition with 25 sighted dramatic groups at the World's Fair.

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Green Backs Union Attack On Windsor and U. S. Aide

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP)—William Green said today the action of the Baltimore Federation of Labor last night criticizing the Duke of Windsor for coming to the United States with Charles E. Bedaux "fairly represented the attitude of American labor."

Mr. Bedaux, an industrial engineer, has installed an efficiency system in a number of American factories that men call "the stretch out."

"What I mean," Mr. Green added, "is that labor is opposed to the stretch out, not the former King."

"No comment," said John L. Lewis, busy getting ready for the A. F. of L.-C. I. O. peace conference.

Bedaux Says System Is Actively Supported By Unions in Europe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Charles E. Bedaux, representative of the Duke of Windsor on his projected tour, today regretted that Baltimore Federation of Labor had criticized his system of labor payments, and declared that the Bedaux system, as it is known, is actively supported by organized labor in Britain and in France.

At the same time, a spokesman for Mr. Bedaux said that the engineer had been in communication with the Duke in Paris by telephone this morning and that Edward was "looking forward with all the enthusiasm of a young man to his visit to the United States." This statement, the spokesman said, was issued because of the "late unpleasantness" caused by the Baltimore labor group's criticism.

Mr. Bedaux earlier said the criticism of him was based on a misunderstanding of the effects of his system for measuring human energy, which he said was used in more than 1000 factories. He denied it is the so-called "stretch-out."

"We are working with and for so many labor unions in many countries, including this one, that I regret that the Baltimore federation has not given the subject time enough to study it," he said.

"We are working with every union in England. In France the Federation of Labor has taken an active interest and is inducing industry to use the Bedaux system. The federation must be confusing it with wage incentive plans in which workers have to stretch themselves."

It was not the first time that Mr. Bedaux' efficiency system has drawn the fire from labor's ranks. Mr. Bedeaux terms it the "B plan."

It uses as a basis what are termed "B units." When Mr. Bedaux introduced it, he and his assistants watched a normally productive worker and noted the time it took him to perform a particular task.

If it took an hour, the normal speed for the operation was placed at 60 "B units"—60 minutes. Assuming the pay for the work was 60 cents an hour, another worker who completed the same job in 40 "B" units—40 minutes—would save 20 units and would be paid 80 cents an hour.

However, a worker who took 80 minutes for the job still would receive the basic 60 cents per hour. On this ground Mr. Bedaux has asserted his system does not tend to "speed up" labor output. Labor, on the other hand, has charged the system exerts pressure to work for additional pay and results in a speed up.

Baltimore Unions Warn Against Coming Visit Of Windsor and Party

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 4 (AP)—The text of the resolution adopted yesterday by the Baltimore Federation of Labor "warning" against the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor follows:

"Whereas: press reports have told us that the former British King and his wife are to visit this country for the avowed purpose of studying housing and labor problems, and

"Whereas: immediately, preceeding this visit the former King and wife have visited Nazi Germany and have studied labor under the personal guidance of Dr. Ley, the man who ordered and ruthlessly directed the destruction of all German free trade unions; the man who is personally responsible for the imprisonment and slaughter of honest, courageous, God-fearing leaders of free men, and

Visits to Germany

"Whereas: following a study of labor, under the guidance of labor's foe, Dr. Ley, the former King and his wife continued their study of labor problems in conference with Adolph Hitler, the world's most notorious foe of democracy, and of freedom of conscience, and

"Whereas: the former King and his wife have announced that they will study labor in this country under the guidance of Charles Bedaux, whose vicious adaptation of the Taylor system like unto the labor appeasement program of Germany would apply a stretchout system to labor in this country; . . . therefore be it

Praise British Union

"Resolved: that the Baltimore Federation of Labor warns all Baltimore trade unionists of the potential threat to free labor and to free democratic government itself, of slumming parties, professing to help and to study labor, and of all those who either as emissaries of dictatorships or as uninformed sentimentalists, supporting a stretchout system (whether it be the old Taylor system or the more modern Bedaux anti-labor stretch out), and be it further

"Resolved, that in reiterating our stand for a determined support of democratic government and free labor in our country we express our cordial good will to our fellow trade unionists in the British Commonwealth of Nations and in all other countries whose people still are free."

Wash Day

Edgar T. Clewell

A Prize-Winning Snapshot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—This picture, entered by Edgar T. Clewell of Allentown, Penna., in the Allentown Chronicle and News amateur snapshot contest, was awarded the $1000 grand prize and the $500 first prize for pictures of children at the Washington salon of the Newspaper National Snapshot Awards. The salon was held in Explorers' Hall of the National Geographic Society.

Italy Controls Its Press and Radio

By Edward B. Hitchcock
Staff Cofrespondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The appearance of Italy, contrasted with pre-Fascist days, is depicted in eight articles: "Italy Revisited." They are not intended to embrace a discussion of the moral aspects of dictatorship, but rather to present an objective picture of the country today. This article is the sixth.

Propaganda is one of the most important governmental activities in Italy.

Rome had its Ministry of Press and Propaganda for a long time. It was recently changed as to name, becoming the Ministry of Culture. In its offices are centered press, radio and cinema, three of the foremost propaganda agencies in the world today.

It has been said that the prime purpose of the propaganda bureaus in Italy is for the manufacture of obedience—that is, for the regimentation of thinking. The actual suppression of any opposition is allocated to other departments of the Government.

Of course, his long training as a journalist told Premier Mussolini how to operate a Ministry of Propaganda; what to print in the papers of the country—and, perhaps what is more important, what not to print—what sort of publicity to put on the air and on the screen.

The Fascists appreciate fully the value of what might be called positive propaganda, that which will get the quickest reaction from the people of their country. Certain types of news are never printed in the press of Italy. Other kinds get special twists for home consumption.

Unanimity in Printed Word

Not even a Fascist with blinders would pretend that the Italian press is anything but absolutely obedient to the present administration. It could not be otherwise after 15 years of domination by the one party, that permits of no opposition and must have absolute unanimity in its printed word.

"Why of course our press is unanimously behind Mussolini and absolutely with the Fascist régime! If it were not so what has been accomplished could not have been done. A united press is essential to the success of such a rule as has been found necessary for Italy. That is plain logic and should be understandable even among you democrats."

This was the expression voiced by an extremely intelligent man who has not always been so ardent a friend to the Fascist régime as he is today, but who now believes that nothing else can succeed in Italy and is giving his whole-hearted support to the present Government. It shows the point of view that generally obtains throughout the country. Also that where freedom of the press has never been highly valued by the people it is not greatly missed.

Official Lips Sealed

One of the big troubles that faces foreign press correspondents in Italy is their inability to get news while it is news, unless it happens to fit into the Government's plans to give publicity to the facts. The Press Ministry simply will not give out any information. And that's that. In a moment of crisis—or until governmental policy has been fully determined—all official lips are sealed. Many a foreign correspondent in Rome has often grinned wryly to find himself listening to news about Italy radiocast from England which was news to him!

When the moves on the diplomatic chessboard were being made between London and Rome for friendly co-operation late in July and early in August, the correspondents found every official mouth shut and fingers to lips.

For several days after the rest of the world had the news that the difficulties between Rome and London were in way of settlement, the correspondents in the Italian capital could send nothing authoritative to their home papers. Because they could get nothing from anyone in authority at Rome. The Ministry of Press and Propaganda was waiting on word from the Foreign Ministry and the Foreign Ministry was waiting permission from the Duce to tell about it all.

Friendly Treatment Accorded

There have been occasions when important papers have been forbidden in Italy, when they could not be sold on the street. There have been times when foreign correspondents have been called up on the carpet to explain something they have written. Usually, however, the correspondent of a reputable foreign newspaper finds only most gallant and friendly treatment by government officials.

The Foreign Press Association in Rome has fine quarters, the upkeep of which is partly met by the Government. In that building are the offices of some of the most important newspapers in the world. One the first floor is the association's club room where the members can meet for social contacts of one sort and another.

A kind of mezzanine runs around a central dome where the telegraph and telephone instruments are installed and where the correspondents can get their official news as it is issued to them. It is all very comfortable and convenient—if only they could get the news they want when they want it.

Absolute control cannot be exercised over the foreign correspondents who are serving other than Italian papers in Italy. But the Rome Government can ban the entry and sale of such papers if it wishes to suppress either an unfriendly attitude by some publication or to punish a correspondent who has been obdurate.

Radiocasting is under governmental control and dictation. The Government has all the time it wants for its "Chronicle of the Régime" and no opposition party could get the air for its side of the story. But then, there is no opposition.

The same thing is true of the movies where the various ramifications of the Fascist movement have all the time their proponents think necessary and everything else must give way.

Not only is there no opposition to Fascism in Italy but the Law on Associations of Nov. 26, 1925, dealt with "parties, groups and political organizations in general, unless merely temporary." Just what is meant by that phrase "unless merely temporary" has probably never been discovered. This law was supposed to be aimed chiefly at Freemasonry and "secret societies" in general.

As to Freemasonry it has been explained that Italian Masonry was not at all the type of organization which flourishes in the United States and the British Isles. In fact Premier Mussolini has been quoted as saying he wished Italian Masonry had been the benevolent, non-political organization such as it is in these other countries. It is pointed out that both in Italy and Germany the so-called Masonic order is formed with political purposes.

At any rate, it is stated that there is no Masonic organization continuing its meetings today in Italy, unless the members operate subterraneanly as the early Christians used to do in their use of the catacombs. It is claimed that all secret societies have in fact been stamped out.

"Many Enemies; Much Honor"

Fascist slogans are seen everywhere in Italy. There is scarcely a blank wall of any size that does not have its propaganda in big black letters. And the words "Duce" and "Dux," often alone, but sometimes with the word "Re" (for King), are also everywhere.

Several of these were especially significant, as, for instance, that one which we read first as we came into the harbor at Palermo: "To others the Mediterranean may be just a road, but to us it is life"; and "We are ready to march on the way of Empire."

Much of this propaganda bristles with threat. As: "Molti nemici, molto honore"—"Many enemies, much honor"; and "Who isn't willing to die for his country isn't worth living in it."

To see those three staccato words of the Balilla, "Credere, Obbedire, Combattere," on wall after wall, was effective. Those words mean: "To believe, to obey, to fight." They say the Italians believe in their leadership, and believing, they will obey, and fight for it if necessary.

Cornell Names Dean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4—Appointment of Prof. S. C. Hollister as dean of the college of engineering at Cornell University has been announced by the university board of trustees. Professor Hollister has held the post of acting dean, prior to which he was associate dean and also director of the school of civil engineering.

Albania Closes Chief Gap In Europe Anti-Drug Wall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—With the adherence of Albania to the Narcotics Limitation Convention of 1931, of which the State Department was notified yesterday, the network in Europe against the manufacture and distribution of dangerous drugs is all but complete.

Only Yugoslavia, long a potential threat against the world system of regulation, now remains outside the network in Europe, with the exception of Iceland, which is not considered important. And now the powers believe they can close in on Yugoslavia and obtain conformity with the world system.

Addition of Albania to the list of powers supporting the 1932 convention raises to 63 the number now co-operating, a total higher than so far recorded for any other of the conventions negotiated under the auspices of the League of Nations.

Great Hopes Aroused

The work of the Supervisory Body in Geneva which administers the 1931 convention has been an encouraging success, but the prospect of making the European regulation watertight raises great hopes.

At the first session of the Supervisory Body on Aug. 1, 1933, only 11 estimates of drug production and requirements were received under the requirements of the treaty, and only 38 states had ratified the convention. At its 1937 meeting, the Supervisory Body examined the estimates for 140 countries and territories, with 62 states having ratified the convention.

Application of the system of estimates—which sets a world quota for dangerous drugs and enables the Supervisory Body to restrict manufacture to legitimate needs—has now become increasingly general. The system of estimates and of international supervision has become a reality, surviving the test of practical application.

The limitation convention of 1931 established an entirely new system of international legislation, appreciably in advance of the general evolution of international law. Its provisions apply to and are administered and interpreted not only in modern industrial states with fully developed administrative organizations but in less advanced countries and small islands of the Atlantic and Pacific.

A New Technique

"An entirely new technique of international administration," is the way one Geneva authority describes the work, going on to say:

"Thanks to this technique, applied regularly day by day, we are endeavoring, within the framework of the League of Nations, to co-ordinate the administrative methods of the states and slowly to create, in a modest but important field of activity, precedents which some day may serve perhaps to enable greater conceptions, more important for humanity, to be successfully realized."

Outside of Europe, the convention has been adhered to by all nations with these exceptions: Argentina, Bolivia, Paraguay, Ethiopia, Liberia, the Union of South Africa.

Adherence of Albania, a state commonly regarded as under Italian influence, indicates continued cooperation of Italy with the anti-narcotic work of the League, though it has retired from League membership. Thus the anti-narcotic work becomes one of the few remaining frameworks of world solidarity and universality. The United States has always been a strong participant.

Minimum Altitude Set by Air Line

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 4 (AP)—United Air Lines officials announced their planes hereafter will fly at a minimum altitude of 13,000 feet over mountainous section on the Cheyenne-Salt Lake City route.

An announcement said "eastbound planes on the central division flight will maintain a 13,000-foot altitude, while westbound ships will ascend to 14,000 feet. Such heights will enable planes to clear any terrain within a 100-mile radius of the radio range course."

The order to pilots came at the end of the seventh day of a hearing into the crash Oct. 17 of a United Air Lines plane which struck a mountain range at an altitude of 10,000 feet, and in which 19 were killed.

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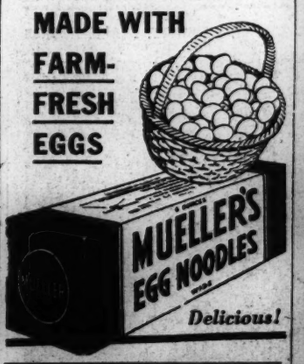
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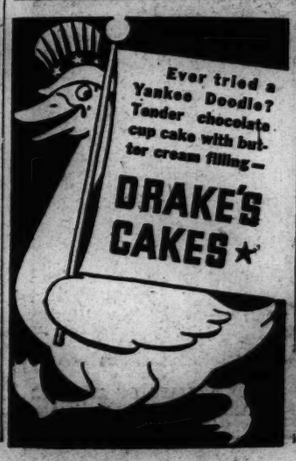
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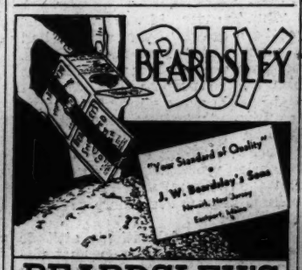
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China Invites Mediation Proposals Aimed to End Japanese Invasion

Nanking Delegate to Parley Sees Civilization at Stake; Asks Strong Stand by Powers

In a statement written exclusively for The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. Koo outlines the position of his Government and the moral ground on which it is presenting its claims before the Nine-Power Conference in Brussels, called to seek pacification of the Far Eastern conflict.

By V. K. Wellington Koo

Chief of the Chinese Delegation at Brussels and Chinese Ambassador to Paris

BRUSSELS, Nov. 4—China's position at the Nine-Power Conference is that of an invaded country, victim of an aggression. Naturally therefore she asks nothing more than that Japanese invasion of her territory be brought to an end and the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty be applied.

Consequently China is ready to consider at the Brussels conference any mediation proposals directed toward that goal. It is obvious therefore that China should not be asked to agree to any scheme amounting in effect to abandoning to Japan any portion of China's territory which may be in the possession of Japan's armed forces. It is not peace at any price which China looks forward to, but peace with principles—the principles of the Nine-Power Treaty.

We are attending the Brussels meeting in a spirit of co-operation. We intend to take the same moderate attitude which we displayed at the recent meeting of the League Council at Geneva. We have no desire to embarrass the representatives of other powers by trying to force them to adopt measures which they do not feel ready to take.

What we seek at Brussels is the maintenance and enforcement of the Nine-Power Treaty to which the United States, Great Britain and France, as well as Japan and China, were the chief principal signatories. The primary aim of this treaty was expressed implicitly, to preserve the sovereignty, independence and territorial and administrative integrity of China. Our only demand at the Brussels conference is that this be done.

However, I cannot refrain from adding that the real issue at stake in China is much greater for all of us than the question of checking Japan's invasion of China, important as that item is. What is at stake in China today and in the Nine-Power Conference on the Far East now being held at Brussels is the future of civilization itself.

President Roosevelt in his splendid speech at Chicago declared that "the unjustified interference in the internal affairs of other nations or the invasion of alien territory in violations of treaties has now reached a stage where the very foundations of civilization are seriously threatened."

If our civilization is to be saved, he very justly says: "There must be a return to a belief in the pledged word, in the value of a signed treaty." It is my conviction that all of us who share these views must work together to check international lawlessness by every possible means.

Our hope is the conference at Brussels on the Nine-Power Treaty will realize the vital importance, not merely for China but for the whole civilized world, of taking a strong stand against such acts of lawless aggression as Japan has committed.

Drawn by Erna Plachte

Paul Henry Spaak
Foreign Minister of Belgium Chosen President of Nine-Power Conference

Italy Ready to Quit Spain?

(Continued from Page 1)

war. They believe that the insurgent leader, with trained troops, small in numbers but of superior quality, would march from town to town, reorganizing a police force everywhere. Matters turned out differently. There was strenuous resistance. The International Brigade of volunteers which fought for the Government saved Madrid, and a serious situation developed for Italy.

At this stage, the original calculations having collapsed, the rebellion could not continue without foreign troops. They were forthcoming. But it was understood that they were only to help the rebel leader through the period in which he raised new battalions of Spaniards. It was after the check before Madrid that Italians, apart from a few airmen, were sent to Spain. It was their job to score a victory at Malaga and then to capture Madrid. Then, Italy thought, the war would be over.

The first item in the intervention succeeded. Malaga fell before Italian arms. But before Madrid the Italians were defeated, at Brihuega, in the Guadalajara offensive. The troops pushed too far ahead and were compelled to retreat. The newspapers of the world represented the incident as a blow to the prestige of Italian troops.

Signor Mussolini was stung to the quick. He determined on a revenge to rehabilitate the Italian troops. This he achieved at Bilbao, and the Duce could not resist the temptations of publicly announcing a great "Italian" victory. Thus he was deeply committed. The taking of Santander in Signor Mussolini's eyes confirmed the "prestige" of Italy.

It is probable that Italy is not looking for any recompense in the shape of territorial acquisitions in Spain. Signor Mussolini, it may be assumed, has sufficient knowledge of Spanish psychology to realize that it is not thus he could hope to reimburse himself.

Nevertheless, Italy does expect a price, and a very substantial price, for her services. She, with Germany, is hoping for commercial privileges, she hopes for mining and other concessions. Italy and Germany hope that if the rebels win they will be in a preferential position.

She also expects a price from France and Britain for the withdrawal of her troops. Those troops have become a diplomatic counter. They will be given up in exchange for — what? There are many things that Italy wants from France and Britain—a de jure recognition of her Empire, a Mediterranean settlement, loans and credits—and the question is how much the Western Powers are prepared to pay for a restoration of tranquility.

We may therefore look for a severe diplomatic tussle; for Italy does not mean to make concessions for nothing.

A prospective snag is in the islands. If Italy obtains from the rebels some kind of promise that she may utilize the island ports, then France will be greatly disturbed. But that is another story.

Sisley Huddleston

Pros for Ban on Japan's Trade, Cons See Threat of New War

Pros

The conscience of the world feels that the inhuman methods of warfare adopted by the Japanese against the Chinese are intolerable and ought to be stopped.

Such well-informed economists as Mr. John Maynard Keynes and Sir Arthur Salter say that this could be done in a comparatively short period if the British Empre and the United States shut off all trade with Japan.

Depends on Foreign Supplies

This is because Japan is dependent for ability to carry on any war upon imported raw materials including oil, cotton, iron and rubber. She has only limited stocks of these in hand and if other countries, including the United States and the British Empire, ceased to supply her, she would be compelled to make peace.

It is true that a certain amount of her supplies—especially oil—come from the Dutch East Indies and other countries, but she would be unable to pay for them if the United States and the British Empire ceased to buy the silk and the cotton goods she manufactures.

Buy Heavily From Japan

The United States and the British Empire take about 50 per cent of Japan's total exports and supply about 62 per cent of her imports. Corresponding figures for China are respectively 18.5 per cent and 8 per cent. So that an embargo on exports to Japan, and a boycott of Japanese goods by the United States and the British Empire alone should be quite sufficient to stop Japan's aggression.

Japan cannot carry on a war without importing from America and Britain, or exporting to them (unless they give credit), so that such measures are unlikely to lead to war.

Cons

It is not denied either that Japanese methods of warfare have been atrocious or that an economic boycott of the kind proposed would sooner or later compel Japan to mend her ways.

The case against sanctions depends upon alleged unpreparedness on the part of Britain and the United States to meet the possible consequences of such a boycott.

Possible Consequences

These consequences, it is claimed, might be (1) That Japan regarded the boycott as a hostile act and retaliated upon (a) United States and British trade and mercantile shipping in the Far East and upon (b) such highly vulnerable possessions in that part of the world as Hong Kong and the Philippine Islands.

(2) That Japan might accentuate its atrocities so as to drive China to surrender before its own ability to carry on the war became exhausted.

In any of these events it is argued that it would be necessary for Britain and the United States to wage war against Japan, unless they were prepared to see the plight of the unfortunate Chinese made even worse than at present.

Risk for British Fleet

Yet, it is contended, that Britain could not send its fleet to the Far East for such a purpose without running greater risk than it could afford of wars breaking out in Europe.

It is contended also that similar considerations would keep at home the French fleet (the only European force that could conceivably be available in time for help). It is further contended that public opinion in the United States, at present, would prevent that country from taking on the job by itself.

Brussels Plans 'Inner' Group

(Continued from Page 1)

dent Roosevelt referred in Chicago were dampened today when it became known that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden plans to return to London tomorrow and Foreign Minister Yvon Delbos intends to go back to Paris Saturday. Mr. Davis and the American delegation are "staying on to the end."

A significant sidelight of France's lack of affection for the Brussels conference is reflected only too clearly in the French press by the following incident: M. Delbos proposed to Mr. Davis that they discuss together and with Mr. Eden the European situation and particularly the Mediterranean crisis. Mr. Davis politely declined, whereupon M. Delbos indulged in one of those inimitable French shrugs which might be interpreted as indicating the feeling that, so far as France was concerned, the conference was of no further consequence.

"But," came Mr. Davis's soft southern drawl, "I thought you had a place called Indo-China." This, however, only encouraged M. Delbos bluntly, "to propose that America and Britain agree jointly to guarantee French Indo-China, hinting that such a guarantee would restore France's lagging interest in the Brussels proceedings. When Mr. Davis quietly refused French casualness became even more accentuated.

The British delegation's attitude here has come in for somewhat unfavorable comment by Americans who feel that Mr. Eden and his colleagues while affirming publicly their readiness to "go as far as United States" seem to hang back and to leave every move to the American delegation even in minor matters.

It is, however, only fair to state that the English on their side feel that Americans don't quite show sufficient appreciation of the fact that Britain is serious and therefore is obliged to proceed very cautiously.

In its major aspects the meeting was dominated by two things today. One was the strong case of China as presented by Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo yesterday in what most of the delegations admitted was a masterly address effective without violence in its denunciations—not of Japan itself but of Japanese militarism and aggression—convincing in its complete refutation of Japan's charges against China and clever in emphasizing that Japanese aggression is an affront not only to the Chinese but to all the signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty.

A second factor is Italy's attitude. The speech of the Italian delegate yesterday was quite expected but if this strongly negative attitude is continued in actual opposition within the secret sessions of the conference the situation will be really serious. There is sound reason to believe, however, that the Italian delegation's attitude in committee will be much less categorically anti-Chinese than its public declarations would lead one to believe.

Brussels and U. S. Foreign Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 — The unpromising opening of the nine-power pact conference in Brussels, marked significantly by evidences of closer realations between Italy and Japan which tend to advance the formalization of an aggressor-dictatorship group, coincides with a period of uncertainty and hesitation here as to America's diplomatic position in the world.

Beginning with the declaration of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on July 16 of his 14 points for peace policy, a succession of developments here carried the United States far down the road toward collective action against aggression. This development of policy reached a cimax in the President's Chicago speech of Oct. 5 in which he startled the world by suggesting a "quarantine" of nations which threaten the peace of the world.

Hull Clarifies Stand

Since Oct. 5, the State Department has made no further forward move, although Secretary Hull clarified his basic policies at Toronto on Oct. 22. Directly after the President's speech a period of stock-taking and analyzing began.

The State Department and the White House sat back to wait for:

1. The response of the peaceably inclined nations.
2. Reaction of American public opinion.

Even through Oct. 5 there was nothing in any of the State Department's or the President's remarks which definitely committed the United States. But there was a definite suggestion of a disposition on the part of this Government to hint in terms of greater co-operation toward peace—of a receptiveness to any tangible move in that direction which threatened nations might make. Also, there was the educational aspect intended to lead American public opinion to the point where it would back a policy of collaboration if the courage of the other nations would make it possible.

In brief, from July 16 to Oct. 5 American diplomacy declared with increasing emphasis its willingness to think and act in terms of collective action. Since then it has waited for response to that overture. As yet there has not been sufficient response either from abroad or from public opinion to lead either the State Department or the President to assume there is justification for any further forward move.

American foreign policy is waiting for democracies abroad and for public opinion at home to catch up with the Oct. 5 speech. There is no assurance that these two vital elements in foreign policy will catch up. Therefore the State Department feels it must hold its present position constant in order that it may turn back if further advance proves impossible. It is quite clear that advance is conditioned by these two elements. Secretary Hull and his advisers feel they have gone already to the absolute limit of propriety without more support and encouragement of real proportions.

May Aggravate Tension

In fact, the American position is already so advanced it may merely aggravate world tension if it is not carried further.

To explain this requires going back. Last winter there was a strong reluctance on the part of most officials in the State Department to commit the United States to either one of the developing ideological groups in Eufope. The hope was held by many that the United States, by maintaining a neutral position, could help to prevent the crystallizing of the two groups and possibly could offer a bridge between them for a future reconciliation. This policy of hopeful neutrality motivated diplomatic approaches to the Oslo group of small European neutrals, a path of action which has not been altogehter abandoned even now.

But when those neutral efforts failed to halt the process of crystallization of the Rome-Berlin axis, the collective actionist doctrine grew stronger in the State Department. Beginning with July 16, this doctrine definitely predominated on the assumption the ideological group had crystallized beyond the point where neutral intervention could bridge the gap. Secretary Hull became convinced the "international gangsters" had reached a state of arrogance and self-confidence where nothing could halt them but group action on the part of the law-abiding and peaceably inclined nations.

Ever since he has been preaching the doctrine of solidarity for peace and has been attempting to arouse a large group to such a course of action. He has a private "white list" of 35 countries whom he hopes will join him in a stand for law observance among nations.

The net effect of Secretary Hull's policy apparently has been to harden the grouping of aggressors. A cause and effect relationship may be arguable, but the fact is that since July 16 the Rome-Berlin axis has become stronger and has been supplemented, first, by a new Berlin-Tokyo axis and now, within the last week only, by a Rome-Tokyo axis.

This causes grave concern here over the Brussels conference. If that conference reveals nothing more than the difficulty of the democracies in co-operating against aggression in the Far East it will add to the feeling of immunity enjoyed by European aggressors.

If this is the outcome, it will mean American diplomacy has, by its preaching of group action for peace, aroused the aggressors to greater solidarity and co-operation without succeeding in setting up any counterbalancing force. More problems may arise than if the State Department had adhered to its original policy of strict ideological neutrality in the hope of being able to act as a mediator.

Another aspect of such a situation is that it would annoy British diplomacy, which consistently has been attempting to avert crystallization of the ideological groups and break up the Rome-Berlin axis. The contrary effect of the American diplomatic maneuvering will win no thanks from the Foreign Office in London unless it leads to a mobilization of peaceful nations so impressive and powerful the aggressors will be forced to recognize their inferiority.

Insincerity Seen

In English quarters it is, in fact, already being said that "you (the United States) shouldn't have started this unless you mean to carry it through."

But such a remark reflects a different point of view from that held here by Secretary Hull and his advisers. To them failure to respond to the overture of American diplomacy can mean only one thing, namely, that England and the other foreign democracies have been insincere in their protestations that if the United States would co-operate collective action could be made to work. The United States has been blamed by Europe for the failure of every collective action effort since the World War. Now, according to Secretary Hull, is the time for the test of that thesis. The United States has made an offer. It is up to the others to take advantage of it, or submit to the complete domination of the aggressors.

Brussels therefore becomes a crucial place. Obviously chances of halting the Japanese-Chinese war are negligible. Mediation can be proposed. Whether it is acceptable to Japan depends largely on whether by that time Japan has satisfied its immediate ambitions in China. If it has, a compromise settlement would be theoretically possible involving, of course, concessions and sacrifices by China. The question immediately arises whether the United States could associate itself, even as a mediator, in any settlement violating the principles of the Nine-Power pact. The assumption is in the negative, although there are several prominent officials in the State Department who look with abstract favor on a "practical" settlement of the Far East crisis. There is always the ominous phrase "Hoare-Laval deal" in the path of any compromise settlement.

Warning to Nations

But Brussels nevertheless has possibilities. Just as the entrance of the United States into the field of active and positive diplomacy since July 16 has tended to harden the grouping of the potential aggressors, so that development in itself may serve as a warning to the peaceful nations to draw their ranks together. The new close relations between Toyko and Rome are viewed here as extremely significant. The expression of it at the opening session of the Brussels conference was spectacular and certain to impress all participating nations. Ultimately, according to the Hull doctrine, the reaction against the action of aggression and lawlessness will be overwhelming. The question uppermost here is whether this reaction will set in behind the scene at Brussels.

The particular hope here is that England will see the psychological importance of an Anglo-American trade agreement at this time and make a public and official move to that end. Nothing England could possibly do would go farther to improve relations between London and Washington than the disposition of Secretary Hull to take another step in advance of the present position of American diplomacy.

But for the moment the State Department is standing still. It is not yet too late to turn back if the co-operation which was so persistently, and insistently, invited between July 16 and Oct. 5 does not materialize. So far as Washington is concerned the initiative for the next forward step must come from elsewhere.

'Barton-for-President' Drive Started in Akron

AKRON, Ohio, Nov. 4 (AP)—D. M. Emery, president of the Monroe Letterhead Corporation, and Russell Harp, service station owner, announced today the start of a nation-wide campaign to place Bruce Barton, New York advertising executive, in the White House.

Mr. Barton was elected a member of Congress in New York Tuesday.

"The first Barton-for-President Club will be organized in Akron," Mr. Emery said. "It will be a non-partisan business man's organization without political connections or affiliations of any kind, and we'll put on a business-like sales campaign."

Mr. Harp added:

"You see, we've never had a business man as President—at least, not in modern times."

Women Vote for Peace

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—A resolution calling upon the Netherlands Government to make very effort to help settle the conflict between China and Japan through international co-operation was passed by the Netherlands section of the International Women's League for Peace and Liberty, which held its twenty-second annual congress recently.

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Answers to Crossword Puzzle

Education of Foreign-Born Growing Public School Task

Saving Our Schools
Twenty-eighth of 52 Articles

By Margaret Root Zahler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Educating the foreign-born in citizenship is becoming more and more the responsibility of the public school systems of this country. With an estimated 4,000,000 or more aliens in the United States who have not taken out their naturalization papers, and who, in doing so, must study the Constitution and American form of government more than ever before, it is plain that the schools still have a long task ahead if this educational program is to be completed thoroughly and well.

In only 14 states have the Legislatures established citizenship instruction programs for foreign-born, four states in New England—Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and Rhode Island, . . . four states in the middle Atlantic states—Delaware, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania, . . . four states on the Pacific coast—California, Oregon, Washington and Wyoming. . . . and two states in the Middle West—Minnesota and Wisconsin.

In addition, there are some 20 cities outside these states which maintain classes in citizenship. They include Pueblo, Colo., Topeka, Kan., Chicago, Ill., Baltimore, Md., Detroit, Mich., Manchester, N. H., St. Louis, Mo., Norfolk, Va., three large cities in Texas and four large cities in Ohio.

But room is seen for more statewide programs, more cities giving more serious attention to their foreign-born population, and, above all, for better and more thorough instruction.

Interest Roused

A revived interest has been noted recently in this adult alien problem. Although there were spots here and there where the foreign-born were given instruction back as early as the turn of the century and earlier in what was called Americanization work, the great fervor for teaching American history and government to the foreign-born came at the time of the World War. This enthusiasm continued until the middle of the 20's and then gradually subsided. The census of 1920 showed more than 7,000,000 unnaturalized aliens in this country. Since then the number has dwindled by almost half.

But there are still more than 4,000,000 in America's polyglot fringe of population. Furthermore, the recent revived interest in taking out naturalization papers has again turned the attention of educators to this problem of how, when, where, and by whom should this job of teaching adult aliens be carried.

The rush for American citizenship reached another peak in 1935-36. All over the country naturalization bureaus were working overtime to accommodate the long lines of men and women who suddenly wanted to become Americans. Many of them had lived in this country more than 15 or 20 years but for one reason or another had never seen their way clear to go through the formality of getting their citizenship papers.

Increased Eight Times

In Chicago, for instance, in two years the number of applicants jumped to eight times its normal flow. And in other cities where naturalization bureaus functioned the same sudden increase was noted. This upswing has been attributed to several causes.

In the first place the federal emergency programs which set out to make jobs for unemployed school teachers gave a sharp impetus to the teaching of the foreign-born. Teachers combed their neighborhoods to find pupils, and they put special stress on the citizenship training they would give.

The establishment of these classes came almost simultaneously with the stimulated interest among aliens to go after their citizenship papers. They, too, were feeling the depression, for many industries were choosing only American citizens for the few jobs available, and there was much talk about giving relief only to citizens. Besides old age pensions and social security measures were inducements. Furthermore, the fees for naturalization papers had been reduced. This in turn brought the papers within reach of a larger number who hitherto had found it imperative to buy potatoes and pay rent before considering the luxury of citizenship. And so the stream of men and women seeking American citizenship widened.

Changed Attitude

Another important factor, many believe, indicates that public school systems should take the responsibility of educating the alien to become a useful citizen. This is the changed attitude of the federal naturalization bureau toward the examinations given the alien when he comes up to tell what he knows about the country of his adoption.

Over a year ago, orders went out to naturalization offices throughout the United States telling the examiners, in effect, to find out whether the applicants were "attached to the principles of the Constitution." Moreover, it was urged that the examinations be more uniform to prevent examiners in various localities from going too far afield in their questions.

This order from the federal bureau in Washington really marked a new era in the type of examinations for naturalization in this country. Whereas in former years the alien very often memorized only a few dates in American history prior to his examination, now he was really expected to know something about the workings of the Constitution, its vital principles, and what is meant by a democracy governed by this document with its system of checks and balances.

No Routine Questions

"When did Columbus discover America?" "Why do we celebrate the Fourth of July?" or "How many stars are there in the flag?" and similar routine questions, which could be "crammed" a few days before the examination, were no longer looked upon as adequate to determine a man's understanding of the practical working of the Government and his comprehension of the value of the Constitution.

Now, "attachment to the principles of the Constitution," and an all-round general education in American history, geography, reading, writing and speaking English are gradually becoming the customary preparation in the more progressive localities where adult alien training is beyond its experimental stage.

A program of preparation of this kind calls for trained teachers. Recognizing this, the National Education Association, at its last convention, passed a resolution asking all superintendents of schools to install an adult education department in their school systems. It is admitted that this comprehensive and professional training cannot be left haphazardly to patriotic societies, however well meaning, or to individuals, untrained themselves, who might try to help their friends prepare for the examination.

Need at Present

One of the most vital needs at the present time is declared to be greater co-operation between the public school system and the naturalization bureau, so that a man or woman applying for his first papers is no longer left high and dry with nothing to do for two years or possibly five years—depending upon the length of time which must elapse in his particular case between his first and second papers.

This co-operation has been very admirably established in the District of Columbia, where the headquarters school for this adult alien instruction and the courts work hand in hand. A few years ago a co-operative plan was organized in Chicago between the naturalization bureau and the public school system. This has been so successful that the same type of set-up is urged for other localities by the federal naturalization bureau.

The plan, in short, works like this. When Mr. Stepanek, for instance, comes to the naturalization bureau to take out his first papers, he is now given a preliminary questioning to determine approximately what he knows about the American Government and how well he handles the English language. He is then given the address of the school nearest his home where adult citizenship classes are being held, and he is told to report there as soon as possible.

Two Years to Study

This gives the prospective citizen two years in which to study and prepare himself definitely for American citizenship, for according to law at least two years must elapse between his first and second papers. Formerly, nothing was said to him about his education. He merely was told he would be called in two years.

This tie-up between the two agencies has augmented the number of people in classes. Last year, for example, almost 8000 attended such citizenship classes in Chicago. But more than this, the thorough program of education has brought about a very happy condition. Although at first some of these men and women hesitated to go to school, thought they were too old, and did not have time, and so on, it turns out they become so engrossed in their studies that they do not want to leave. Almost half of those attending last year had become citizens in the meantime, but stayed on in school "just to learn more."

Able Teachers Sought

Educators are beginning to give up the notion that any kindergarten or primary teacher is capable of training adults for citizenship. The adult education department of the National Education Association increased last year over 100 per cent. It now has a membership approaching 5000 and these people are aware of what the new adult citizenship training involves.

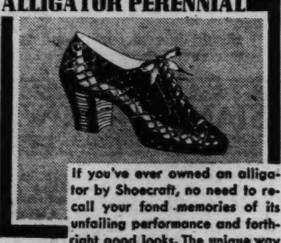
Among the 14 states where citizenship programs are definitely set up by the Legislatures, 10 require state certificates. These are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. In some states special institutes are held to initiate new teachers and to improve experienced ones. In others state normal schools and state departments of education offer special training.

But certificates, diplomas, and college degrees are not always the sign of a well-qualified teacher in this field. Someone has said, "She must have lived, in order to teach the foreign-born."

Why should not these 4,000,000 or more who get their start in other countries but who expect to stay permanently in this receive as thorough a training for their duties as citizens as the young American-born whom the public schools educate before they arrive at voting age?

With teachers trained for this new profession and with more state boards of education and public school officials awakened to the needs of this sector of our population, more progress could be made to properly prepare these men and women who are gradually seeping into our political structure.

Tomorrow's article will appear in the news pages.

ALLIGATOR PERENNIAL

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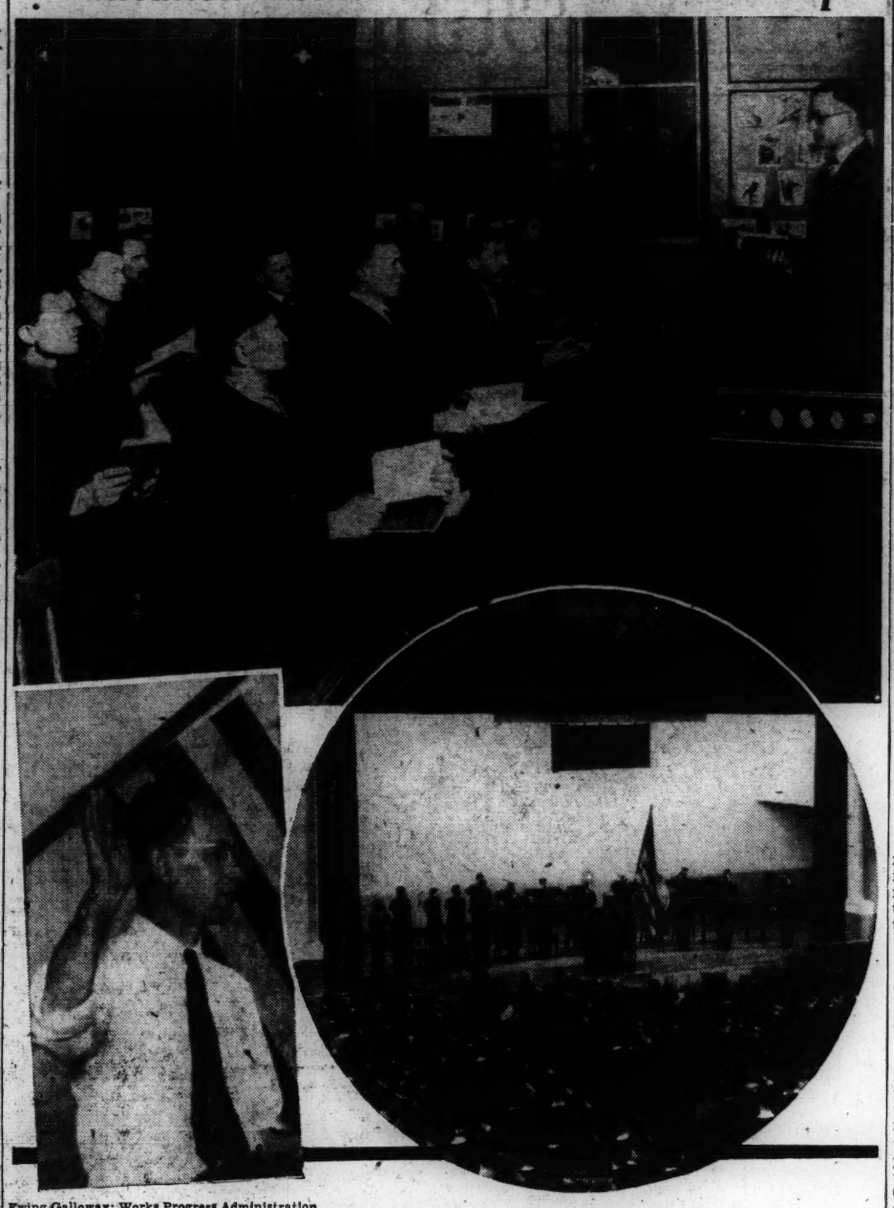

Ewing Galloway; Works Progress Administration

Americans in the Making, With Proper Instruction to Guide Them
Upper—A Class in English for Newcomers From Foreign Lands
Below—Pledge of Allegiance Education and Loyalty Join Hands

Statehood Hopes Dim in Hawaii

(Continued from Page 1)

elect her own Governor. Statehood, advocates say, would afford citizens of Hawaii the right of local self-government and would also give Hawaii a voice in national legislation.

2. **Qualified citizenship.** Statehood advocates do not avoid the Japanese question. They challenge its importance. They quote statistics to show that of Hawaii's total of some 150,000 residents of Japanese ancestry, 108,000 are American citizens; only 40,000 are aliens. Of the total population of the islands, residents of Japanese extraction comprise only 38 per cent. Statehood advocates also refer to election ballots to prove that Japanese do not vote in racial blocs; would not necessarily attempt to elect a Japanese Governor or Congressman. Advocates points proudly, too, to territorial crime statistics which indicate, from a police point of view, that the Japanese are among the best citizens.

3. **Area, population and location.** Hawaii, with a total area of 6449 square miles, is larger than three states, Connecticut, Delaware and Rhode Island. Hawaii's population of approximately 460,000 exceeds that of Vermont, Delaware and Wyoming. Development of transpacific commercial aviation, steamship facilities, radio and telephone have combined to bring Hawaii close to the mainland, and, in the opinion of statehood advocates, that answers the argument of the opposition, who point out that Hawaii is not a contiguous part of the American mainland. In transportation time Hawaii is much nearer Washington, D. C., today than were many western states at the time of their admission into the Union.

4. **Insecurity of present status.** As long as Hawaii remains a territory, statehood advocates say, residents of the islands will not be secure in their economic and business life and will be continually subject to discriminating legislation by Congress.

French Banish Arab Leader

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP)—The French Government yesterday ordered Allal el Fassi, chief of the Arab nationalist movement, to be banished from Morocco for leading an alleged revolutionary plot.

Albert Sarraut, French Minister of State, ordered el Fassi taken to Libreville, French Equatorial Africa.

El Fassi and three other Moslem leaders were arrested at Fez, French Morocco, Oct. 25, two days after a riot of 1000 Arabs at Khemisset. Native judges in Casablanca sentenced 60 persons to varying terms in prison for participation in the Nationalist outbreak, which was said to have been designed to place Allal el Fassi on the throne of the new state.

Officials said the would-be king had plotted against Sultan Sidi Mohammed as well as the French. Gen. Amadée Blanc, commander of French troops at Fez, told a gathering of Arab leaders that France "clearly recognizes the hand of a foreign power" in the attempts to overthrow the French Protectorate and set up a native Arab kingdom.

Evidence of French determination to stamp out the revolt was shown by Blanc's disclosure that French troops for the first time in history had penetrated the native Medina quarter of Fez—regarded as a holy place by the Muhammadans.

Girls Like the Sea

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. (AP)—The young Englishman of today does not seem to want to go to sea, but there is no lack of applications from girls.

Franklin Simon's
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38th STREET
NEW YORK CITY
LOOK AT CHARLIE, SR.!
. . . Proud as punch at the way the kid gets places with his clothes allowance . . . Tells me he lives in those HUNT CLUB* prep suits.
HUNT CLUB PREP SUITS . . 27.50
BOYS' AND YOUNG MEN'S SHOP—SIXTH FLOOR
. . . ALSO IN OUR GREENWICH SHOP
*Registered

Anti New-Deal Trend in N. Y. Election Denied

(Continued from Page 1)

to the importunings of reporters to the extent of releasing a statement that his mayoralty policy would be unchanged in the next four years.

"Good, efficient, honest government will be continued," he said. "No mercy, no quarter, no consideration will be given to any criminal, racketeer, gangster, pay-roll leech or grafter."

Tammany Official Resigns

Meanwhile, the political upheaval of Tuesday brought its first major shift in the city's Democratic official picture today with the resignation of Charles A. Schneider as Assistant Attorney General. Mr. Schneider, who also is Tammany leader of the Eighth Assembly District, was charged by Thomas E. Dewey in the latter's dramatically successful election drive to succeed two decades of Tammany control of New York County District Attorney's office with acting as personal attorney for a client connected with a racket.

Mr. Schneider's letter of resignation to Attorney General John J. Bennett Jr. reiterated his contention that he had been victimized for political purposes, but stated that he did not want "even the slightest impression, though false, to prevail that the office of Attorney General has been sullied," and that he, therefore, would return to private practice.

Mr. Dewey's pre-election pledge to reorganize prosecution proceedings in New York County today had been reinforced by his announcement that with his installation on Jan. 1 this office would go on a 24-hour basis.

One of the most encouraging, to them, of all the portents was Republican capture of control of the state constitutional convention to be held next April.

Gibes at "Loyalty" Pleas

State-wide election returns today had insured approval of amendments extending the terms of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General from two to four years, and of assemblymen from one to two years, together with a $40,000,000 bond issue for the construction of public welfare institutions.

The election, he held, indicated that the "citizens want good government when they can get it"; that "misrepresentation, falsehood, distortion of facts and deliberate vituperation are worn-out methods of campaigning and are no longer effective with an enlightened, intelligent electorate"; that "emotion appeals and demands for party loyalty, even when made by statesmen in high position, fall flat and make no impression on the people of this city."

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Brown or blue bucko with matching calf trim; also tan or black calf.
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30 West Street, Boston
*Open Thursdays till 9 P. M.

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Let your son pick his own, and with true masculine conservatism he will pick this sweater. Boys instinctively like the lightly brushed nap surface of the soft pure wool. In fact many mothers buy this same sweater every year in ever-increasing sizes! In brown or blue heather mixtures, or navy blue, maroon, green, canary. Sizes 28 to 38, crew neck or piped V neck . . 2.95
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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

Mystery at Cherry Steeple

By Gunby Hadath

Chapter Four

Hugh's first thought when he woke up the next morning was what a difference 24 hours had made. This time yesterday when he dressed and glanced out of his window at the little street and its cottages, the tower of a distant church, and the moor, he had been wondering what he could possibly find to do with himself for four solid weeks and only his old nurse for company. But today how much company had arrived with a rush—that shadowy company of other men's actions which had marched up out of the past and was sounding its bugles in a call that he was in honor bound to obey.

He was called to discover the man who was playing false with his father. He must work by himself since there was no one he could ask to provide him with any clue to that traitor's identity. So how to begin, and where to seek first, he debated when, having finished breakfast, he wandered out with his problem only to find that his steps had taken him to the old well where he was staring once more at the flight of birds round the coping.

But staring at a carving wouldn't help much.

So he went to the seat beneath the park wall, and was strenuously giving his thought to the problem when a gentleman approached, sauntering, in a tall white hat, pearl-gray trousers, and old-fashioned frock-coat. Round his neck there dangled an eye-glass on watered silk ribbon, and a gold-headed filigree pin pierced his satin cravat. He was carrying a malacca cane, highly polished.

An Affable Acquaintance

He reminded Hugh, whose sharp eyes had taken in all the details, of one of the pictures of his grandfather's day. When he spoke Hugh thought of small silver bells chiming, so mellow and fluty was his voice.

"Why, bless me! Where have you sprung from?"

"I am staying in the village, sir."

"Oh, indeed! Are you! We don't have many visitors in Cherry Steeple. Where are you staying, then?"

"With Mrs. Hamble, sir."

"Mrs. Hamble, eh? Mrs. Hamble. An excellent woman. Are your parents staying there, too?"

"No, sir," said Hugh.

The gentleman looked astonished, and put up his eye-glass. "Are you here on a little holiday?" he asked, smiling. "You are a good lad, I see. A good lad!" His trick of repeating his words caused Hugh some amusement. "And what is your name, my lad, eh? How long are you staying?"

"That is two questions, sir," Hugh responded, returning the smile. "I am here for a few weeks, I think. My name is Hugh Rodney."

"Hugh—what?" rejoined the gentleman.

"Hugh Rodney, sir."

"Ah, indeed! Well, I trust you will have a pleasant stay in our village. Good day to you. Good day to you, my dear lad."

With this the sociable gentleman sauntered away but, chancing to turn his head in a minute or two, Hugh saw that he had stopped at the bend of the road and was looking back intently over his shoulder.

In the cottage again, Hugh described him to Mrs. Hamble.

"Why, that would be Sir Jeffrey Fetterynghame himself," she replied. "He lives in the Manor, the big house in the park behind the high wall."

"Sloping down to the road where the well is?"

Owner of the Village

She nodded. "Aye, and if you climb on the wall you can just see the Manor chimneys rising above the trees. All the property here belongs to him, every stick, stone, and acre."

"Do you mean to say that he owns the whole village?" exclaimed Hugh.

"That he does."

"Then he must be awfully wealthy!"

"Nay, none too well off. For land isn't worth what it used to be, not by a long way, and he succeeded to a load of debt with the title."

"Then why does he keep up such a big house?" Hugh protested.

"Because his fathers and forefathers lived there before him, back and back to the reign of the great Queen Elizabeth—"

"Phew! It must be an old house!" cried Hugh.

"It is," declared Mrs. Hamble, laying the tablecloth. "It's a show place. I remember when I was a girl how people used to come from miles round to see it. It was built by the Sir Jeffrey of Queen Elizabeth's time."

"Are the public allowed to see over the Manor now?" Hugh asked.

"No, Sir Jeffrey has stopped all that. He likes quiet," Mrs. Hamble replied. "And now, if you're ready, we'll sit down to our dinner."

Hugh began to take long walks while he thought out his problem. But, though day after day saw him striding out of the village, not a single step brought him any nearer the light. And then he took to making his way to the seat by the wall, where he sat and gazed at the old well in broody abstraction.

It was on the seventh day that he found he had company.

The gentleman he had met before had come up quietly beside him.

He seated himself and regarded Hugh with a smile. "So it seems you are attracted by my old well, lad?" he remarked. "Yet you must have seen plenty before?"

"It's the curious carving round the coping," said Hugh.

"Ah, that! Yes, it is interesting. You see, in the long ago—" Sir Jeffrey stopped, and tapped the ground with his stick. "In the long ago," he continued in a different tone, "the stone-masons indulged their fancies." This was spoken in his fluty voice, and so quickly that Hugh felt certain he had intended to say something else—had started to say something else and had then changed his mind.

"Do you still find enough to do in our village, lad?"

"It is beautiful, sir," replied Hugh.

"No doubt. But rather dull for a big, active boy. What do you do with yourself? Do you go for long walks?" Sir Jeffrey's eyes were studying Hugh as he spoke. "I think you told me you were staying with Mrs. Hamble for two or three weeks yet?"

"Yes, Sir Jeffrey."

"Ah, you know who I am. I suppose Mrs. Hamble informed you. You and she have been discussing me. Is that it?"

"Naturally I mentioned to her that I had met you."

"Yes, yes, you would; very naturally."

Then Sir Jeffrey enquired about Hugh's home, his school, what he was proposing to do when he left school, with so much more that, when he got back to the cottage Hugh declared to Mrs. Hamble, with a broad grin, that he had never been asked such a flood of questions before.

"That's not like Sir Jeffrey," she answered, raising her eyebrows. He's a silent man who keeps himself to himself. "But he's turning lonely, I reckon, and wanting some company. If he had anyone belonging to him he wouldn't be allowed to wear such queer clothes, like those the gentry used to wear years and years ago. Not that they don't become him, to my way of thinking."

"Does he live all alone, then?"

"All alone in that big house he lives with his servants, but none of his own kind to talk to. You'd do him good!"

"But doesn't he ever entertain friends there, or visitors?"

"Nay, none that we've seen in the village."

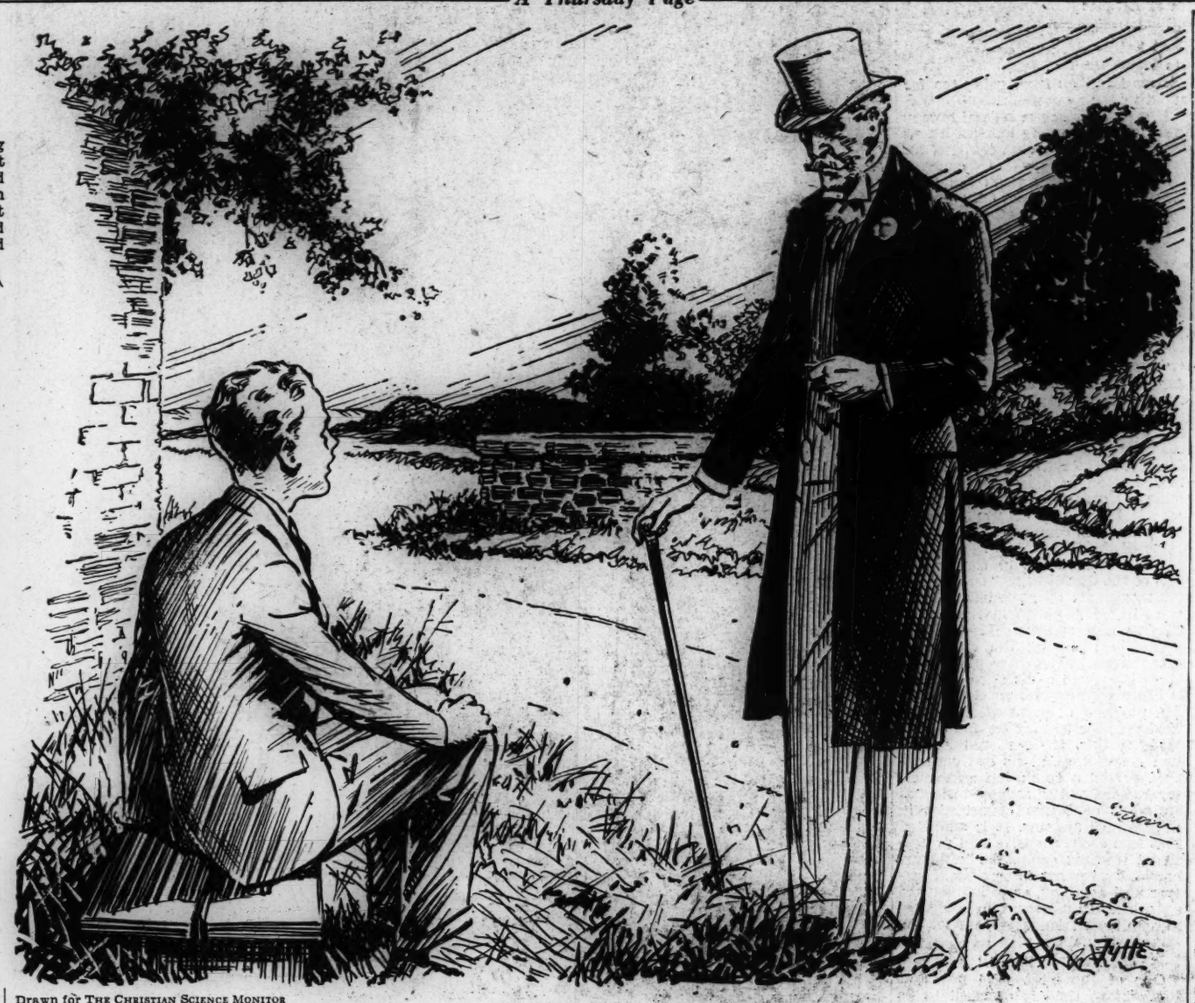
"Well, at any rate," laughed Hugh, "he's jolly inquisitive."

"Nay," said Mrs. Hamble, "he only wanted someone to talk to. That's all."

(To Be Continued Next Thursday)

The Story So Far

Hugh Rodney, visiting his former nurse in Cherry Steeple, Cornwall, England, heard from Ezra Harp, storekeeper, the astonishing story of his father's expeditions into Central Africa, on the last of which he had disappeared when Hugh was two years old. His father, Ezra said, had discovered an important underground river in Africa, but lost his drawings in a flood. His news was discredited in England because he lacked proofs. Hurt by the lack of confidence, he went again, came back with charts and decided to return to get sworn statements by natives. He told Ezra that "a man as true as steel" was keeping his charts and that if he did not return in three years was to make them public and clear his name. He had not been heard of since, but the man who was keeping his records had remained silent. Ezra pledged loyalty to his former leader and won Hugh's promise to devote himself to clearing his father's name.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why, Bless Me," Said the Gentleman, "Where Have You Sprung From?"

The Old Curiosity Shop

Benjamin Franklin, distinguished statesman, publisher and philosopher was never happier than when he was Franklin, the inventor. The story of his research work with lightning, in which he made use of a kite and silken string to find out that lightning was electrical in nature, is well known.

But while Franklin is remembered largely for his experiments in electricity, probably his widest acclaim as an inventor came from experiments which led to the building of the Franklin stove.

It was soon after he began publishing his Almanac that Franklin decided to do something about the very poor heating methods used in those days. Fireplace bricks, for some reason or other, failed to reflect much heat from the fireplace into the room. As fireplaces seemed to be the chief mode of obtaining heat in various rooms of a house, it behooved him to find an improved fireplace.

Now iron radiates heat very effectively, so the inventor continuing his philosophical wanderings thought it might be a good idea to line the fireplaces with iron.

The Franklin stove resulted, a stove which is set back into a fireplace, and, very efficiently as compared with brick, reflects out where it does the most good a considerable portion of the heat which otherwise went up the chimney. Friends in the American Philosophical Society which he had founded a short time before, and which still exists actively urged him to obtain a patent, but he refused.

The first Franklin stoves were cast at the Old Warwick Furnaces, near Coventryville, Penna. Here were also cast the cannon used by Washington's army during the Battle of Germantown in October, 1777. The invention was one which brought little financial gain to Franklin, but much public appreciation. It was used exclusively for many years to heat rooms other than the kitchen.

HERBERT B. NICHOLS

© Underwood

This Ancient Franklin Stove, One of the First Iron Stoves Ever Made, Is Still in Use in the Old Potts Homestead, Which Was Built in Philadelphia in 1730

The Snow

Suddenly the day
was no longer gray.
Through all the air
the swirling snow
came tumbling—and lo,
there was whiteness everywhere!

MILDRED NICKERSON

Comedy and Drama in Films

Our Motion Picture Signpost

Many of you will remember Deanna Durbin as one of those "Three Smart Girls" in Universal's hit picture of last year. Miss Deanna has come a long way since then. She plays the main role in "100 Men and a Girl," a charming and amusing picture about a trombone player's daughter who has her work cut out to persuade Leopold Stokowski to conduct the orchestra in which her father and 99 other unemployed musicians play. Deanna does it by slipping past the doorman in Mr. Stokowski's concert hall and singing Mozart's "Allelujah," to the conductor's surprise and delight.

Among the grown-up players who fall under Deanna's spell are Adolphe Menjou, Mischa Auer, Eugene Pallette, Alice Brady, Jack Smart and at least 99 others. This is a well-made film which contains a good deal of excellently recorded music.

"Music for Madame," although less outstanding than "100 Men and a Girl," has Nino Martini's singing and plenty of good comedy to recommend it. Mr. Martini is on his way to Hollywood when he innocently falls in with two gem thieves. They use his singing to distract the attention of guests at a large wedding reception while they steal a priceless pearl necklace. The remainder of the film involves the singer's attempts to catch the thieves, pursue his career and win the hand of a young composer (Joan Fontaine).

A new football film is "Over the Goal," which—unlike "Life Begins in College"—takes itself rather seriously. The hero is kidnaped on the eve of the big game but manages to wheedle his comic jailer and be there for the winning touchdown. Johnny Davis, the cracked-voiced trumpeter of Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians, provides most of the comedy for "Over the Goal," while William Hopper contributes the winning touchdown.

Gene Autry, "the singing cowboy" hero of "Boots and Saddles," saves the ranch for its young owner; Ra Hould, wins a race with the villain, a contract to sell horses to the army and the heroine's heart, in a hard-riding cowboy picture with songs and grand scenery.

(This guide is published on this page on the first Thursday every month)

The Stamp Corner

By Frank L. Wilson

Two more of the Territorial Issue stamps will be released this month, the first on Oct. 18 at Honolulu for the Territory of Hawaii and the fourth on Dec. 15 for the Virgin Islands.

On Nov. 12 the Alaska Territorial stamp will be sold at Juneau as first day of sale city. The design of this stamp approved by the Post Office Department shows a farming scene typifying the Matanuska Valley Project, and in the background Mt. McKinley, North America's highest peak, rises in all its white grandeur.

The Puerto Rico Territorial stamp will be issued on Nov. 25, from San Juan as first day of sale city. Illustrated on this stamp is San Juan's imposing palace, "La Fortaleza," which for many years has been the Governor's residence and office. This imposing building was started and partially erected in 1533 and later when completed was called by the Spaniards "The Palace of Catalina."

Last of the Series

The fourth and last of this series of Territorial stamps will be issued on Dec. 15, and placed on sale at Charlotte Amalie, the capital of the Virgin Islands. The design of the stamp pictures the harbor of Charlotte Amalie, in the distance is Sugar Loaf Mountain.

Each stamp of the Territorial series is of the three-cent value and of reddish violet color. These stamps will be on sale at the Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., and post offices throughout the country the day following first day of issue or as soon thereafter as supplies are available.

Stamps of Other Countries

Brazil has four new stamps of large format in two designs; they are most attractive. The 200 reis, chocolate and steel blue, and 2000 r, green and carmine, each carry a picture of Munroe Palace; the 300 r orange and deep green and 10,000 r violet and blue, a view of the Botanical Gardens at Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba has issued a series of 23 values for the benefit of American Writers and Artists and these stamps were placed on sale for three days only, Oct. 13, 14 and 15, after which the stamps remaining unsold were overprinted "S. V. P.," indicating "without postal value." Monies received through the sale of these stamps were turned over to a fund to encourage and promote international cultural endeavors.

France commemorated the opening of the new highway at Savoy by issuing a new 90 centimes stamp. The stamp pictures the new highway at Savoy which has an altitude of 2769m. and is reputed to be the highest road in the world.

Italy issued a series of stamps of 15 values commemorating the bimillenary of Emperor Caesar Augustus. This series of stamps was also issued in honor of an exhibition in Rome, formally opened by Premier Mussolini on Sept. 22.

Liechtenstein pictures a peasant's house in a hilly rural setting on the new 5 rp issue, one of a series of pictorial stamps. The color of this new stamp is bright green.

Nicaragua has issued a new miniature sheet of stamps in honor of the anniversary of Columbus's birth and the sale of these small sheets was first made on Oct. 12.

Peru issued a series of stamps of four designs to commemorate the first Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference, held at Lima, Peru, Sept. 16-23, 1937.

Seychelles will soon issue her long heralded set of pictorial stamps. There will be 15 values of three designs. Seychelles is a British colony, consisting of about 100 islands in the Indian Ocean near the east coast of Africa north of Madagascar. These islands are said to be the only tropical islands composed of granite. They have been in British possession since 1794 when they were captured from the French. In 1810 Seychelles was attached to the colony of Mauritius and in 1903 created a separate colony. Victoria, the capital, is a port and a coaling station. The islands export vanilla, nuts, oil, etc. The total area is 156 square miles.

The 2, 9, 25 and 50c and 1.50Rs values of the new stamps picture a Coco de mer Palm; the 3, 12, 30 and 75c and 2.25 Rs depict a giant tortoise which makes its home among the islands; the 6, 20, 45c, 1 Rs and 5 Rs depict a fishing canoe or pirogue.

Turkey has issued a series of stamps to commemorate the opening of the second Congress of Turkish History at the ancient palace of Dolma Bagtsche at Istanbul. The stamps were issued Sept. 22 and consist of the 3 kurus violet, 7½ k rose carmin, 6 k blue and 12½ k blue-black.

Manchoukuo has commemorated the national capital, Hsinking, under the first five-year construction plan with an issue of four postage stamps. Two values of this set picture a building and the national flag of Manchoukuo surrounded by branches of a laurel tree and a kaoliang. The other two values bear the picture of the sun and clouds, below which are buildings and a peace bird. A laurel tree is shown on the right side.

United States Issues

So far there have been announced only two new stamps for 1938, a stamp to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of the settlement of New Sweden in Delaware and another commemorating the ratification of the United States Constitution.

In the recent competition held by the Treasury Department among artists for a design for the one-cent value of the forthcoming Presidential series, 1122 sketches were submitted by different artists. Miss Elaine Rawlinson, youthful artist of New York City, was declared the winner.

In this series there will be 12 newcomers when this set is completed; it will include portraits of John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Martin Van Buren, William Harrison, John Tyler, James K. Polk, Millard Fillmore, Franklin Pierce, James Buchanan, Andrew Johnson, Chester A. Arthur and Calvin Coolidge.

The idea of the series originated with President Roosevelt last year and for a while such a set was expected to appear soon. But there were too many commemoratives already ordered and the Bureau of Engraving and Printing was too overburdened with work to get these out in 1937.

Reading Down: New Peruvian Issue Commemorating Inter-American Technical Aviation Conference; Italian Stamp Signalizing Bimillenary of Emperor Caesar Augustus; Stamp of Brazil With View of Botanical Garden, Rio Janeiro; Stamps Issued by Manchoukuo to Commemorate Completion of State Capital; French Stamp Picturing New Highway at Savoy

Our Mail Bag

We are sharing with you this month some interesting reports of good results which many girls and boys have had through Mail Bag correspondence with children in foreign lands. Here is a note from Grace E., of Oak Park, Illinois, that came in not long ago enclosing a letter to a girl in Alaska and telling us of some of her previous experiences in exchanging letters through this department.

"I began corresponding through the Mail Bag last September," she says, "and now have friends in seven different countries. I am most delighted with them."

Friends in seven different countries within a year! That is quite an accomplishment, Grace. We hope you will make many more and keep them all.

Another letter described the experiences of Janet and Dorothy C., of Walworth, Wisconsin, through the Mail Bag, and told of Dorothy's correspondence with a little girl in Japan.

"The lovely letters come written as carefully in English on the finest of hand painted rice paper rolls," the letter said. "Stamps and snapshots are exchanged; cutoms, clothing, holidays are discussed. And the questions asked and answered! An education no schoolroom can equal, and a real affection for the little 'Japanese friend' has grown.

"At Christmas time two tiny American dolls sailed across the ocean for the Japanese Doll Festival. Back came an exquisitely carved miniature lady with parasol, seated in a ricksha, packed in silken tissue and an odd wooden box.

"One, even at 12 or 13, can speak with authority when the real letter from Japan is right at hand."

Yes, indeed, that is what the Mail Bag gives us—direct contact with girls and boys in distant lands who want to be our friends.

Dorothy's sister, Janet, has made several interesting correspondents, too, and has been exchanging letters with some of them for six years. Janet would like especially to hear from girls in France and Scotland. She is 16.

Any girls who are members of Monitor Clubs may like to write to June F., Parramatta, New South Wales, Australia. She is a very active member of a new Monitor Club in Parramatta and would like to correspond with members of Monitor Clubs in all parts of the world, exchanging ideas about club activities.

We hope many Monitor Club members will write to June, because the exchange of ideas between these young workers in lands far apart should be of mutual benefit to them and to the club work.

Donald R. S. (17), Mount Vernon, New York, can correspond in French or English and would like to write to boys in any part of the world. He was graduated from high school last January and expected to enter college this fall.

"Music, studying and nature might be called my main interests," he says in his letter, "although I like to play tennis, swim and hike and have every young person's desire to see and know more about far away places. However, I should enjoy all letters from any persons about my age, no matter what their interests are."

Aileen A. (16), of Salinas, California, is especially interested in the early life of the western part of the United States and would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world. She enjoys horseback riding and outdoor sports generally.

"Bobbe" R. (17), Hollis, Long Island, New York, would like very much to correspond with girls in distant lands. She is interested in journalism, reading, dramatics and the radio.

"I can write Spanish a bit," she says in her letter, "and would like to hear from someone who can write both Spanish and English, or either."

"I should like to correspond with boys in Switzerland, Germany, India, Great Britain, Sweden, China and Australia," says Russell S. (13), of Newton Highlands, Massachusetts.

"I find the Monitor helpful in current events and it is my favorite newspaper."

Russell is especially interested in stamp collecting and "almost all" sports and would like to make a great many friends through correspondence.

Jo Ann McC. (13), of Terre Haute, Indiana, would like to exchange letters with girls in different cities in the United States. She would also like to have correspondents in Canada, Ireland, Scotland, England, Russia and other foreign countries. She is interested in music, travel and acting.

Jo Ann would like especially to hear from a correspondent she gained through the Mail Bag about four years ago. "I sent her a Christmas card which went to almost every state in the Union and returned to me," she says.

Hine L. (12), of Toledo, Ohio, would like to correspond with girls in any part of the world.

"I am very interested in music," she says in her letter. "I have taken music lessons for five years and I play both classical and popular pieces. I also like to sing. Collecting poems is my hobby. I like to read books very much. I have a bike that I ride quite a bit. I like art, too."

Geraldine C. (14), of Servilla, Tennessee, lives on a remote farm and does not get to school regularly. She would like to hear from girls anywhere.

Jerome J. (12) of Hollywood, California, would like to correspond with boys in England. He is interester in aviation and stamp collecting.

EDITOR.

Please List My Name!

May we remind all our friends who read this column that the privilege of having names listed in the Mail Bag is accorded to girls and boys under 20 years of age in families who subscribe to The Christian Science Monitor.

We often receive letters from girls and boys, saying that a friend has told them about the Mail Bag or that they have seen a notice about it in a local publication, and asking us to help them get correspondents by publishing their names in this column. We are very happy indeed to know that these friends of the Mail Bag want to pass news of it along. To avoid misunderstanding, however, we want to ask them to be sure to make it clear that the privilege of having names published is extended to subscribers.

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Dorothy W. (11), Wauwatosa, Wisconsin, would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries.

Betty R. (12), Glendale, California, would like to write to girls in Holland, India, Switzerland, Russia, and China. She is interested in music, drawing, airplanes, gardening, and collecting miniatures for her doll house. She also likes to sew.

Vera Mae T. (13), Galena Park, Texas, is interested in exchanging stamps, and would like to correspond with girls in China, Japan, Italy, Germany Russia, Spain, and Sweden.

Bertha M. (13), Elk Grove, California, would like to correspond with a girl in a foreign country, preferably Africa.

Dorothy C. (16), Cresco, Iowa, would like to correspond with girls in the western part of the United States or in foreign countries. Her hobby is music and she likes most sports.

Boys

Paul B., Swanton, Ohio, would like to find a boy to correspond with in England or Ireland.

Harry L. (13) Belleview Hill, Sydney, Australia, would like to correspond with boys in the United States, France or any British colony who are interested in saving stamps.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Desert Landscape

Bare, brown hills
Laid flat against a windless sky,
Sharp cactus shadows
Etched upon sunlight
Suddenly the clear call of a quail
Shatters the silence into many parts.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

SWITZERLAND
Institut Monnier Versoix, Geneva, organises
WINTER SPORT CAMP
at MORGINS, VALAIS
Altitude approx. 4500 ft.
Boys and girls 8 to 20. Ski-ing lessons. Excursions. Happy comradeship and out-of-door life. £2 per week. English party accompanied from London. Excellent English references. Prospectus sent post free on request.

STAMP WINDOW

CORONATIONS—mint and used, including Tru-Value Packet—thirty attractive pictorials with giant Liberia bird and animal new triangle—10c, with Double Premium Approvals. Ask about Free Airmail Collection given regular customers.
TRU-VALUE STAMP SERVICE
Box C-1412 Hartford, Conn.

Coronation 45 stamps, one from each of the 45 British Colonies only $1.75, 500 U. S. postage and revenue all different, including more than 90 Commemoratives, the whole collection neatly hinge-mounted with Catalog number under each stamp $18.00. Ask for bargain price-list free. FRENCH, 1627 Superior, Cleveland, Ohio.

ECUADOR—25 different 20c; 45 different 55c; 150 different $1.85 with low-price approvals.
ECONOMY STAMP SERVICE
Box 1543 Hartford, Conn.

FREE STAMP CATALOGUE: Special Gift Edition—Giant forty page quarterly listing Albums, Supplies, Coronations, British Colonials, Canadians, United States, Sets and Airmails. Illustrations galore! EMPIRE STAMP CO., Dept. S. C., Toronto, Canada.

THIS FALL

"Put Out the Worn-Outs"

Begin now to replace worn-out furniture, rugs and home equipment with modern articles displayed at local stores advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Modernize at MONITOR ADVERTISERS

National Book Fair Grows In Broad Public Interest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—When the American Book Publishers Association and the Book Review section of the New York Times joined forces last year and held a National Book Fair in the International Building at Rockefeller Center in New York they thought probably a moderate section of the public would show an interest in it. They were overwhelmed with surprise to observe the crowds that milled through the all too restricted space devoted to the showing of books for every taste, and swarmed into the auditorium to hear authors, editors and those concerned in the manufacture of books explain their product. This surprise has hardly dissolved yet, but it has given way sufficiently to produce an entirely new arrangement for this year's National Book Fair, which opened yesterday which has seemed inevitable after the reception given the 1936 version.

Instead of occupying space in the mezzanine of the building this year, the fair will go aloft and occupy all of the thirty-eighth and thirty-ninth floors of the building, at 630 Fifth Avenue, which is opposite St. Patrick's Cathedral. It will have 38,000 square feet of space, as against last year's 16,000 and it will not only provide plenty to see indoors but have the added advantage of an "all at one price" view in the way of a skyline panorama.

Making It Easy for Public

The architects, Shreve, Lamb and Harmon, have planned to combine the perfect comfort of a public intent on studying books with every facility for a close first-hand acquaintance, not only with books but with their producers. Cass Canfield, president of Harper & Brothers, and chairman of the Book Fair Directing Board, says that the exhibits—widely acknowledged to have been the most interesting and provocative ever essembled in the history of modern American publishing—will easily outdo those of the 1936 fair.

Booklovers will again be able to hear favorite authors lecture on subjects which are of interest in a changing world. They will be able to see machinery in actual operation which produces, not only the average mechanically well-done volume but the rarities as well. There will be a greatly enlarged children's book room, a model home library, and an archive chamber of original manuscripts and rare editions, together with a modern bookshop where nothing, however, will be for sale. As was the case last year, orders will be taken for books, and out-of-town visitors will have the satisfaction of knowing that their orders will be turned over to their hometown booksellers.

Among the new exhibits arranged for this year will be one put up by the Reading Clinic of New York University, the chief item in which will be machines which test skill in reading. The work of the clinic has grown out of the discovery that many Americans read slowly and with some difficulty; one of the devices to be displayed will be a motion picture camera which photographs the movements of the eye as it reads, revealing the speed of reading, the number of fixations and regressions, and the presence or absence of reading rhythm.

New Style for Reading

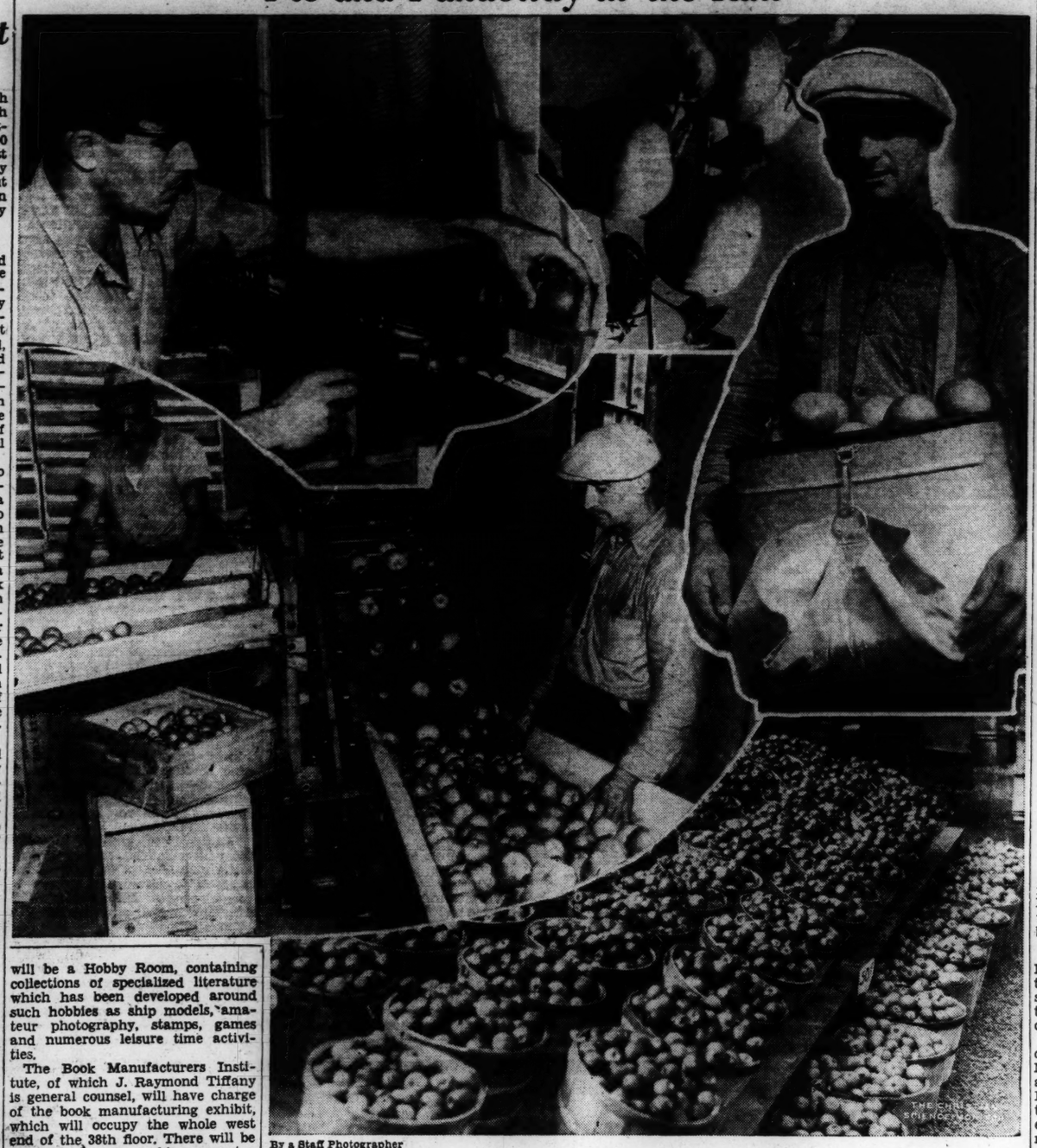
A good deal will probably be heard pro and con on the new idea that lines on a printed page should be printed in alternate form, so that the eye may travel from left to right and then, along the next line, from right to left. This innovation in reading convenience is not likely to come in overnight—either as a result of preference on the part of readers, or co-operation by publishers—but those who have experimented with it insist that it has certain things to recommend it.

Another new item in the fair list will be a Hobby Room, containing collections of specialized literature which has been developed around such hobbies as ship models, amateur photography, stamps, games and numerous leisure time activities.

The Book Manufacturers Institute, of which J. Raymond Tiffany is general counsel, will have charge of the book manufacturing exhibit, which will occupy the whole west end of the 38th floor. There will be displays of paper making, monotye casting, a casing-in machine, a stamping apparatus and similar units which are of great interest to the mechanically minded student of book making.

The fair continues through Nov. 21.

Pie and Pandowdy in the Raw



By a Staff Photographer

Course of the Apple From Tree to Market

Profit Tax Repeal Asked by Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov 4—Repeal of the federal surplus profits tax would give a big impetus to employment, according to the report of a poll of a representative cross-section of manufacturing in the United States by the National Association of Manufacturers, made public today.

In their replies to a questionnaire, a fourth of the manufacturers declared that if the levy was lifted and they were thus allowed to devote taxes to plant expansions and purchase of new machinery, they were "positive" more workers would be required. Another fourth of the replies held that if the tax was lifted, the demands on the labor market would probably increase.

The association report declared there could be little real expectation of sound business expansion and further employment gains until the surplus profits tax was either repealed or drastically amended.

New Jersey Recount Proposed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 4—An investigation of the gubernatorial election in Hudson, Middlesex and Bergen counties loomed today in consequence of numerous cases of alleged fraud and violation of the election law on Tuesday.

The Rev. Lester H. Clee, Republican nominee, who, according to the count, was defeated by United States Senator A. Harry Moore by 44,630 votes, was in conference with his campaign manager, Robert R. Hendrickson, and the chairman of the Clean Government League of Newark, William H. Seely, whose organization backed the Clee candidacy, to decide what they would do. It was intimated that the question of finances was a chief consideration, since it would cost approximately $50,000 to reopen the ballot boxes and make a recount of the returns.

Confidence was voiced in the Clee camp that if the boxes were reopened 20,000 more votes could be counted for their candidate. This would, however, still leave Senator Moore winner by more than 4000 votes. The ballot boxes in 12 municipal centers in Hudson County are under police guard after unofficial charges were made in Jersey City that the Board of Elections had "thrown" votes wholesale to the Democratic column.

Consensus of opinion in political quarters meanwhile was that Senator Moore owes his victory primarily to Mayor Frank Hague of Jersey City, who, however, was not able to bring about the landslide for his candidate that Mr. Moore got when he won his second term for Governor in 1931 and his election to the United States Senate in 1934.

The failure of the Republicans to put up a united front for Mr. Clee, due in part to the split between the Republican candidate and Gov. Harold G. Hoffman, also contributed to Senator Moore's victory.

Analysis of the returns showed that while Senator Moore was being elected for an unprecedented third term, control of both houses of the legislature went to the Republicans, who won 13 seats in the Senate to eight for the Democrats, and 41 seats in the Assembly to 19 for the Democrats. The Republicans had a bare majority of one in the last Senate, until William C. Hunt of Cape May County, resigned, whereupon the Democrats and Republicans were tied 10-10 in the upper house. The Democrats held the 1937 Assembly by a majority of 18 votes.

Mr. Clee said that Tuesday's large Republican vote was "a mandate from the people of New Jersey that they expect our Republican Party and me as the leader of that party to continue the fight."

"Let me say," he continued, "that as Senator from Essex and as head of the Republican Party in this State, I propose to continue the fight to achieve every integral part of the program to which we are committed.

"The Republican Party, starting on Jan. 1, is shaking off its shackles before going forward."

Apple Crop Nears $4,000,000 Mark In New England

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Nov. 4—There's stock for enough cinnamon-scented apple pies to satisfy every small boy in the nation, and his father, too, in the 9,180,000-bushel crop estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture as New England's contribution to the national harvest horn of plenty.

This estimate tops the 5,270,000-bushel return of last year—a very poor year—and passes the record of 8,723,000 bushels for the five-year average of 1928 to 1932. Yet this year's record can hardly be regarded as a bumper crop because the department has averaged into its total the anticipated bearing of new orchards set out in recent years in this area, particularly in Massachusetts.

Prices were strong as pickers finished their work in the orchards and the red and yellow beauties were placed on the market. Indications were that a $4,000,000 crop might be registered when final computations are made by the department Jan. 1.

The McIntosh crop, apparently the most favored variety on the market, is estimated at about 66 per cent of the variety's possible total.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 170 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publicaion. All times are local.

Canal Zone

Colon—Fridays, Nov. 19, Dec. 17, 7 p. m., HP5O, 1440kc; HP5K (shortwave) 6.005mc.
Panama City—Mondays, Dec. 6, Jan. 3; 7:15 p. m., HP5J, 1360kc; HP5J (shortwave) 9.590mc.

District of Columbia

Washington—Sundays, 10:45 a. m., WJSV, 1460kc.

Florida

Jacksonville—Alternate Thursdays, 12:05 p. m., WJAX, 900kc.
Miami—Fridays, 1:30 p. m., WIOD, 1300kc.

Georgia

Atlanta—Alternate Saturdays, 1 p. m., WGST, 890kc.
Augusta—Tuesdays, 8:45 p. m., WRDW, 1500kc.
Columbus—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WRBL, 1200kc.

Maryland

Cumberland—Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WTBO, 800kc.
Hagerstown—Saturdays, Nov. 13, 27, 9 a. m., WJEJ, 1210kc.

New Jersey

Atlantic City — Wednesdays, 11:45 a. m., WPG, 1100kc.
Red Bank—Second and fourth Fridays, 4:30 p. m., WBRB, 1210kc.

New York

Brooklyn—Thursdays, 3:45 p. m., WCNW, 1500kc.
Buffalo—Wednesdays, Nov. 10, 24, 3 p. m., WEBR, 1310kc.
Buffalo—Fridays, 9:15 p. m., WBNY, 1370kc.
New York City—Fridays, 12:30 p. m., WBNX, 1350kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WHN, 1010kc.
New York City—Tuesdays, 9 a. m., WMCA, 570kc.
New York City—Saturdays, 12:30 p. m., WNEW, 1250kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WHAM, 1150kc.
Rochester—Saturdays, Nov. 13, 27, 9:45 a. m., WHEC, 1430kc.
Syracuse—Saturdays, 1 p. m., WFBL, 1360kc.
Utica—Saturdays, 9 a. m., WIBX, 1200kc.
Woodside—Wednesdays and Sundays, 8 a. m., WWRL, 1500kc.

North Carolina

Winston-Salem—Second Sundays, 4:15 p. m., WAIR, 1250kc.

Pennsylvania

Altoona—Fourth Thursdays, 8 p. m., WFBG, 1210kc.
Erie—Wednesdays, 9:45 a. m., WLEU, 1420kc.
Glenside—Sundays, 2 p. m., WIBG, 970kc.
Harrisburg—Sundays, 10 a. m., WHP, 1430kc.
Philadelphia—Thursdays, 7:15 p. m., WDAS, 1370kc.
Philadelphia—Tuesdays, 9:45 a. m., WIP, 610kc.
Pittsburgh—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., KQV, 1380kc.
Williamsport—Sundays, 6:30 p. m., Thursdays, 7 p. m., WRAK, 1370kc.

South Carolina

Greenville—Fridays, 6 p. m., WFBC, 1300kc.
Spartanburg—Mondays, 4:30 p. m., WSPA, 920kc.

Virginia

Charlottesville—Second and fourth Thursdays, 12:30 p. m., WCHV, 1420kc.
Richmond—Second Sundays, November and January, 3 p. m., WRTD, 1500kc.

West Virginia

Huntington—Fourth Sundays, 6:15 p. m., WSAZ, 1190kc.

Shortwave

Ohio

Cincinnati—Sunday, Jan. 16, 1938, 8:30 a. m., E. S. T., W8XAL, 6.06mc.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:30 a. m., CFRX (shortwave), 6.07mc.

Foe of 'New' Schools Elected Board Member

LANCASTER, Penna., Nov. 4 (AP)—David B. Zook, one of the south-central Pennsylvania Amish farmers who refused to send his children to a "new fangled" consolidated school in East Lampeter township, was elected to the school board there yesterday, unofficial returns showed.

The Amish were opposed to the school because their children would learn "worldly things that might lure them away from the farm." They also objected to the closing of 10 single-room schools.

New Milk Scale For Upstate N. Y. Being Considered

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—In a move to end the upstate milk strike, New York distributors today decided to increase prices paid producers for both milk and cream.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—Directors of milk producer and distributor agencies received for consideration today a price scale termed the highest paid upstate milk producers since 1929.

Negotiated by a joint committee of the Metropolitan Co-operative Milk Producers Bargaining Agency and the Metropolitan Distributors Bargaining Agency, the scale was to be presented to the directors of each group for final approval or rejection.

If approved, a joint statement issued after the 12-hour conference here yesterday said, it will become effective at midnight Saturday.

Philadelphia School Costs Found to Exceed Legal Income

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4—Faced with new laws increasing school costs in Philadelphia, and with a precedent-setting court decision compelling reduction of the school tax, the Board of Education finds itself on the horns of a dilemma.

Mayor S. Davis Wilson, as a citizen, had brought a test suit asking that all school taxation acts from 1911 up to the present time be nullified, as being unconstitutional, since they represented "taxation without representation."

The School Code of 1911 reduced the membership of the Board of Education from 21 to 15—to be appointed at large by the judges of the Common Pleas Courts. The power of direct taxation was granted to the board, also authority to raise money for building purposes by the use of the loan power.

In the Mayor's case, the judges of Common Pleas Court No. 2 handed down a decision on Oct. 22, prohibiting the board from imposing taxes greater than 85 cents on each $100 of assessed real estate. The existing school tax is 92½ cents.

The decision also enjoined the board from imposing any tax in 1938 greater than the 8-mill maximum provided in the School Code of 1919—with a leeway of an additional one-half mill to cover any indebtedness hanging over from the old school system prior to the establishment of the present Board of Education in 1911. Some such debts still exist and are being carried by the board.

It was indicated at once, however, that the decision will be appealed.

Mrs. William E. Lingelbach, a member of the board, declared: "We must, of course, move to appeal this decision all the way to the Supreme Court if necessary. We can't run the schools of Philadelphia as the people expect us to do if this decision is not reversed in the higher courts. Compulsory spending under the new teachers' tenure act alone makes it impossible."

Another member, Dr. Solomon Solis-Cohen, stated: "This decision means we will not have enough revenue to maintain the school system. There are two contradictory demands on the board—to run the schools and their social services as they should be run, yet still to cut the tax rate.

"And now we are faced with new laws increasing the school age from 16 to 17 next year and to 18 after that. That's another compulsory new cost. The board will simply have to put its thinking cap on and try to solve the problem."

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Equine Champions of World Contend at New York Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—The second session of the fifty-second annual National Horse Show is on here today following a formal opening at Madison Square Garden last night with about 500 of the world's finest saddle and harness horses and jumpers entered in competitions.

Jumping will feature the show, with the international competition between the United States, Belgium, Canada, the Irish Free State and the Netherlands being the highlight of this angle of competition. France and Italy, which won last year in the military jumps, are not entered in this show.

The formal opening featured a parade of the international teams which will compete each night of the exhibition, each of the foreign contingents having eight jumpers, while the United States Army team will have 10 mounts brought here from Fort Riley, Kan. Among these is the veteran Ugly, which has scored in every horse show in recent years.

Equine representatives of the leading stables in the United States, Canada, England and other countries will contest for prizes in 118 classes. There will be full afternoon and evening programs daily except on Sunday, with the show continuing through Wednesday of next week.

Along with the opening of the Metropolitan Opera season, the National Horse Show is one of the chief social events in New York, and society will, as usual, be fully represented this year, with a round of parties, luncheons and dinners.

One of the most interesting phases of the exhibition will be competition among women riders over the jumps, among these being Mrs. John Hay Whitney, Mrs. Charles B. Lyman, Mrs. Peggy Keith Hamilton, Miss Muriel Cleland and Miss Elizabeth Hyland, all of whom are among the most expert horsewomen in the United States.

From Canada will come Misses Doris and Helen Cleland and Miss Nora Gordon, all of Toronto, and from England, Lady Wright, who has brought four champions from her stables in Wiltshire, among them Jimmy Brown, "star" of the jumpers shown at the international exhibition at Olympia last June.

Among younger riders in the jumping classes will be Miss Ellie Wood Keith of Charlottesville, Va., and Miss Jacqueline Galway of Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Judy King, of Atlanta, Ga., also is here with her string of harness horses and hopes to retain her harness championship with her veteran, Champion Knight Bachelor.

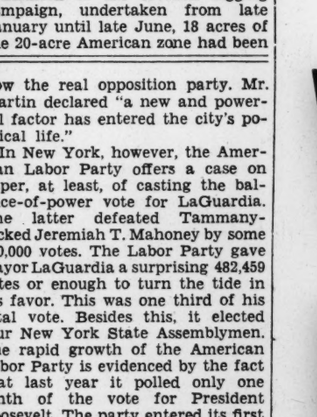
Mrs. Loula Long Combs, another internationally-known horsewoman, also is here with her chestnut mare Captivation, who was champion here in 1934 and who defeated Knight Bachelor at the Kentucky State Fair Horse Show recently.

The best three-gaited and five-gaited saddle horses in the country are in the Garden to compete for the ribbons and purses.

Mrs. Whitney led off in the afternoon, winning first and second ribbons in the lightweight green hunter class with her Airy Spirit and The Bear, while Mrs. Combs scored on the first encounter with her rival, Miss King, when her pair of mares, Admiration and Adulation, won first and fourth in the class for novice single harness horses. Miss King's Bachelor King went unplaced.

Steps to Acropolis Are Discovered at Athens

View of the Diggings



Seventh-Century Pitcher

Marble Head

New Historical Lore Is Found

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—Excavations carried forward by the American School of Classical Studies in the Agora, ancient Athens market place, yielded a significant fund of topographical and historical information during the 1937 season, according to Dr. T. Leslie Shear, field director of the projects, on his return to the United States.

Dr. Shear, who is also curator of classical art and professor of classical archaeology in Princeton University's department of art and archaeology, revealed that at the conclusion of the seventh digging campaign, undertaken from late January until late June, 18 acres of the 20-acre American zone had been cleared, with about three years more of work to be done before the entire expropriated area can be uncovered.

Outstanding topographical discoveries of the current season were a large Doric temple, unearthed at the northern end of the excavated area, and a monumental stairway leading up the steep northwest slope to the entrance of the Acropolis.

Remaining fragments of the temple's superstructure indicate that it dates from the third quarter of the fifth Christian century and was altered to a certain extent in the early Roman period. Almost as large as the celebrated "Theseion," it measures approximately 119 by 55 feet, with six columns on both ends and 13 along each side.

The discovery of the stairway, which is about 30 feet wide, fits in with a picture o fthe Acropolis shown on Athenian imperial coins.

Investigation of the northwest slope of the Acropolis this year definitely proves that a prehistoric settlement existed at the foot of the Athenial citadel.

Late Neolithic vases of excellent material have been recovered.

Black Is Facing New Challenge To Seat on Bench

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3 (AP)—Mr. Justice Hugo L. Black faced a new challenge today in his right to sit on the Supreme Court.

His eligibility was questioned by three Florida oil companies in a petition which contended Mr. Black's appointment was unconstitutional.

The petition advanced two arguments on which the court recently refused to pass—that no vacancy existed at the time of Mr. Black's appointment, and that the justice had been a member of the Senate which permitted members of the court to retire at full pay at the age of 70.

Court Refused to Act

These arguments were used previously by Albert Levitt, former federal judge in the Virgin Islands, and Patrick Henry Kelly, Boston attorney, in challenges to Mr. Black's eligibility. The court refused to consider removal proceedings against the justice, however.

It was contended they did not have sufficient interest. Whether the Florida companies, as litigants before the tribunal, have sufficient interest remains to be decided.

The companies asked reconsideration of the court's refusal on Oct. 18 to interfere with attempts by the securities commission to subpoena telegrams they had sent and received.

Their petition asserted the court's action was "invalid, ineffectual, null and void" because Mr. Black "could not sit in judgment . . . as an unbiased, unprejudiced, fair and impartial judge."

Black Moves Cited

They recalled that Mr. Black, while chairman of the Senate Lobby Committee, had attempted to use telegrams obtained by the communications commission from persons under investigation.

"Justice Black recorded himself," the petition added, "as being definitely attitudinized in favor of the right of a government agency to coerce private telegrams from a telegraph company by the use of a blanket subpoena."

The three concerns—Ryan Florida Corporation of Tampa, Income Royalties Company of St. Petersburg and Florida Tex Oil Company of St. Petersburg—asked the court to consider their petition in the absence of Mr. Black.

Plots to Assassinate Stalin Seen Behind Soviet 'Purge'

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Twenty-three more persons are reported to have been given capital sentences for alleged subversive activities.

Six accused of grain spoiling in eastern Siberia and six in Leningrad province received the capital penalty. Others were six Leningrad province officials charged with wrecking collective farming, and five persons in White Russia.

MOSCOW, Nov. 4 (AP)—Disclosure of two attempts to assassinate Joseph Stalin, general secretary of the Communist Party, was published yesterday in the Tiflis newspaper, Dawn of the East.

It said details of plots against Mr. Stalin in 1933 and 1935 were given in the trial at Sukhumi of 13 prominent politicians of the Abkhazian Republic, in Georgia, on the Black Sea.

Shots were fired in 1933 at the boat in which Mr. Stalin was cruising in Pitsunda Bay, but the attack failed because of the distance; in 1935, gunmen planned to ambush him, but arrived too late.

The Abkhazian defendants who faced capital sentences were accused of taking orders from an alleged Trotskyist center in Moscow, headed by the late Gregory I. Piatikoff, who was executed Feb. 1 with 12 others for treason. The defendants were described as confessed terrorists.

Foreign Spy Charged

The accused were also charged with supplying a foreign spy with secret data on the economic, political and military situation in the Soviet Union.

The newspaper said the defendants confessed they fomented unrest among peasants in Abkhazia which was to have been used as the start of an insurrection.

Witnesses were reported as testifying that the anti-Soviet organization was first formed in 1923 under the direct influence of Leon Trotsky.

Bears on Executions

Testimony at the Abkhazian trial tended to explain charges which have resulted in numerous executions in Georgia and Abkhazia in recent months. It also appeared to explain, at least in part, the purge of Soviet enemies which continues unabated as the election of a legislative council, the Supreme Soviet, approaches.

Mr. Stalin is the favorite candidate, having been nominated in 446 out of 569 constituencies for the Soviet of the Union, one of the two houses making up the supreme body. Thus far Mr. Stalin has not made clear which nomination he will accept.

The attack, if true, was the first known attempt to invade the protective ring drawn about the Communist leader to make him one of the most carefully guarded individuals in Europe.

He is known to travel in an automobile which has green bullet-proof glass, and the roads he takes are patrolled always by a bodyguard.

$142,915 Oil Tax Suit Is Won by Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 4 (AP)—The state won one suit against the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana for back taxes of $142,915 and pressed another one for $750,000. The Louisiana Supreme Court ruled the $142,915 must be paid because the company illegally deducted 2 per cent of the oil handled by it from Aug. 1, 1928, to Dec. 31, 1936, in computing severance taxes.

In the other suit the state charges $750,000 is due because the company wrongfully deducted 3 per cent of gasoline taxes it collected for loss by evaporation and wastage in the past eight years.

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Labor's Place in Politics: Election Results Studied

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—Organized labor has played a more important role in municipal and state elections than at almost any previous time in its history, election results indicate. The matter is of major significance in the interrupted negotiations between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization which resumed here today.

Back from the days of Samuel Gompers the A. F. of L. has followed the policy of not putting its own candidates in the field, but of "rewarding friends and attacking enemies." This traditional policy of U. S. organized labor has differed from the political role of labor in Old World countries, and has been opposed by the fast-growing C. I. O. The latter supported President Roosevelt actively in the last election, organized Labor's Non-Partisan League under Major George Berry, who has since become Senator from Tennessee, and has branched out with its league into the American Labor Party in New York City.

Aids LaGuardia

The latter seems to have been a considerable factor in re-electing Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia and probably forms a focal point for continued direct political action by the Lewis-led faction. However, defeat of the C. I. O. candidate for mayor in Detroit brings the C. I. O. delegates face to face with A. F. of L. members at today's meeting with the success of direct political action gravely in doubt. Nevertheless, these elections and many others over the country, notably in Pittsburgh and in Harlan County, Kentucky, where the C. I. O. threw support to the previously hardly existent Democratic Party, show a more active labor influence than in years past.

"Labor seems to be becoming more politically conscious of its power," said Senator Henrik Shipstead of Minnesota, himself a member of the Farmer-Labor Party.

John L. Lewis, in a formal statement as chairman of Labor's Non-Partisan League, said:

"The election returns reflect distinct progress for labor."

C. I. O. Looks to Future

The C. I. O. appears bent on continuing political activity on a big scale in the congressional elections next year and the presidential fight in 1940, and the thought of extending a regular Labor Party ticket in other localities seems to have enhanced rather than reduced by the preliminary trials yesterday, despite the debacle in Detroit.

The C. I. O. and A. F. of L. fought side by side for mayoralty candidates in Akron and Canton, Ohio, but lost in both cities to Republican incumbents. In Detroit the C. I. O. candidate, Patrick H. O'Brien, Democrat, was overwhelmingly defeated for Mayor, about 2 to 1, and the C. I. O. even failed to put any of its candidates on the nine-member City Council. In Detroit the C. I. O. split with the A. F. of L., the latter supporting the successful Richard W. Reading, Republican. Nevertheless, C. I. O. leaders like Homer Martin, president of the United Automobile Workers of America, seem to argue that the C. I. O. has shown its power in Detroit and is now the real opposition party. Mr. Martin declared "a new and powerful factor has entered the city's political life."

In New York, however, the American Labor Party offers a case on paper, at least, of casting the balance-of-power vote for LaGuardia. The latter defeated Tammany-backed Jeremiah T. Mahoney by some 400,000 votes. The Labor Party gave Mayor LaGuardia a surprising 482,459 votes or enough to turn the tide in his favor. This was one third of his total vote. Besides this, it elected four New York State Assemblymen. The rapid growth of the American Labor Party is evidenced by the fact that last year it polled only one ninth of the vote for President Roosevelt. The party entered its first campaign last year under C. I. O. auspices. It had the support this year of George Meaney, head of the New York State Federation of Labor who was credited with swinging A. F. of L. votes to the ticket.

Strength in Unity

As leaders of the two big factions of organized labor face each other across the table here, they will be confronted with a major lesson—that they have tremendous latent political power when they are united, as in the New York candidacy.

In Pittsburgh, Cornelius Scully was re-elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket. He also had the support of the C. I. O., but it is likely that his election would have been accomplished without this contributing factor. As of possible significance also, it is noted that Jasper McLevy, Socialist, was re-elected for the third term in Bridgeport, Conn., swamping Republican and Democratic candidates.

The Detroit returns seemed to give comfort to all sides. Richard W. Reading got 260,000 votes in final returns on the Republican, anti-C. I. O. ticket, to Mr. O'Brien's 154,000, with C. I. O. indorsement. The election of Mr. Reading gave comfort to all elements hostile to the Lewis union; but C. I. O. supporters professed to find happiness also in their candidate's substantial vote in the big industrial city.

Failure to place any C. I. O. member on the nine-man council, however, was a sharp disappointment, for this was C. I. O.'s first concerted effort to gain control of a big municipal government. Maurice Sugar, attorney for the U. A. W. A. made tenth place among C. I. O. councilmanic candidates, and Richard T. Frankensteen, assistant president of the union, was in the eleventh place. Support from the A. F. of L., presumably, could have put these candidates over, or gain further labor representation on the council.

Results in Ohio

In Canton, Ohio, Darrell D. Smith (D), a leader of C. I. O.'s recent strike against "Little Steel," backed by C. I. O. and A. F. of L. alike, was defeated by Mayor James Seccombe (R) by 24,000 to 11,000.

In Akron, Ohio, Mayor Lee D. Schroy (R) was also easily leading Municipal Judge G. L. Patterson (D), supported by C. I. O., while all three labor's Non-Partison League candidates for councilmen were defeated. Five Democrats, however, backed by the league, were elected councilmen to the 10-man body.

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In the High Tatras

THE train slid slowly out of the dim, hot station, and the passengers on the night express for Bucharest settled down in their stuffy compartments.

Prague lay grilling beneath a heat wave—the sudden, almost overpowering heat of Central Europe—and, although it was evening, the sun still poured down fiercely. The train attendants busied themselves making up the narrow beds. Voices sounded for a time as preparations were made for the night, then one by one the compartments grew quiet, but sleep was impossible.

The train left the plains and began to climb slowly and at first almost imperceptibly. The cuttings were high and steep, and peering through the windows we appeared to be buried between grassy banks.

Languidly we lay in our hot narrow beds, longing for the morning hour when we should leave the express, at the junction, for the mountains.

Suddenly the change came. A little cool breeze sprang up, and the lovely scent of new-mown hay, mingled with pines, rose upon the air, blowing in through the darkness. Raising ourselves on weary elbows we tried to see into the scented dusk, and glimpsed in the distance the shadows of mighty peaks. Slowly the train wound up the steeps, immense curves revealing in the pale light of dawn the long trail of carriages, like some great snake, twisting and swaying. The infinite peace of the heights began to make itself felt and we slept, rising refreshed when the attendant came to wake us.

We left the train—the only passengers to step out of the sleeping-cars—at a tiny station wrapped in silence. Crossing a bridge, we came out on a country road where an omnibus awaited us. The season was full early, and the crowds which later in the year throng the High Tatras had not arrived. We were glad to journey on alone.

The air was fresh and invigorating. The pines, whose resinous breath we had been conscious of in the night, were massed together beyond the meadows, where great swathes of hay were drying on racks.

We sped along the steeply climbing road between the fields, with the great forest forming a background. Although we had travelled far during the night, and Prague lay below us in the plains, we were still only at the foot of the mountains, which rose in the blue distances, stately and welcoming. Our only fellow travellers were peasants in country carts on their way to work in the fields, and a few barefoot women striding along in the white dust, their heads held high, walking with the fine carriage of those who are used to carrying burdens on their heads and whose feet have never been crippled in shoes.

Now the sound of running water broke upon the peace of the fields, as a mountain burn poured in sparkling torrents over great boulders. We alighted from the car to look at the valley far below where a freight train, like some nursery toy, wound its way along, the smoke rising straight up into the cloudless air of morning. Then on we climbed again until suddenly blue before us lay the shimmering waters of a lake between a group of pines, and the white buildings of the Hotel at Strbske Pleso.

The day was brilliant—a golden blue and green day all in one. The lake gleamed invitingly, the pines beckoned, the mountains awaited us. There was a world of beauty all around.

Evening brought glories undreamed of. Like the Dolomites, the High Tatras store up light and color, and in the sunset hour become a scene of magical beauty. We sauntered in the cool of the evening through the forest. The sun was still gilding the mountain peaks and flushing them a delicate pink, mauve and topaz. All the color of the day was reflected on their sides, transforming their pinnacles into fairy-like castles. The soft carpet of last year's pine needles was springy to the tread, and the damp moss along the way marked the course of a dozen tiny rivulets,

The crags were reddening in the sunset as we climbed. Behind them rose the High Tatras, peak after peak, needing no snow-capped background to emphasize their majesty.

We sat long on the terrace above the dark waters of the lake, watching the little tired waves lapping the shore, watching the golden moon rise into the night sky. Beneath its light, brilliant and magical, the dark pines encircled the lake like sentinels as night drew on.

E. C. DAVIES

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RELIEF FRAGMENTS AT PERSEPOLIS: *A Water-color Rendering by Eliot Noyes*

FOR nearly two years Eliot Noyes was with the Persepolis Expedition of the Oriental Institute of Chicago. He made a series of water-color renderings while on the expedition. In this detail we see five men, representing subject nations, as part of a large relief on a door jamb of Xerxes' hundred-columned hall. They are supporting a platform. Above them, on a throne on this platform, is seated the king, attended by servants. Such reliefs show how the art of sculpture could be employed for architectural decoration, serving at the same time an ornamental and descriptive purpose. The Persepolis reliefs disclose a conciseness of handling and an admirable restraint. The prominent lines of the pattern are kept within the vertical and horizontal directions, thus promoting a sense of architectural stability.

To a Cottonwood

You were a towering headland, green and cool,
Above the shrunken seas of grass and grain.
Your shade at noon was my refreshing pool,
At night you made the soothing sounds of rain.

Beyond the orchard fence the cattle stirred
With slowly moving currents of your shade
Through sweltering days, and many a panting bird
Revived its song in sanctuaries you made.

Now down the chilling wind your leaves are blown
And in the nights the autumn rain will sound
Less soothing than your music I had known
When drouth was stalking over fertile ground . . .

O may your great roots drink now, deep and long—
All things love kindness in a thing that's strong.

GLENN WARD DRESBACH

Comprehending Spain

MANY years ago, as a child of six, I was taken by my father from Callao to spend the day in Lima, the capital of Peru. It was the first great foreign city I had seen, and the unfamiliar features of its streets, such as elsewhere have since become so familiar to me—the huge gateways, the pleasant courtyards one looked into beyond—made an ineffaceable impression on my mind. It has since seemed to me a fact not without significance that this first glimpse of the non-Anglo-Saxon world should have been of a foreign city founded on those Spanish traditions which have since been so attractive to me, so potent to thrill or to charm.

My acquaintance with Spain itself has been confined to the past twenty years or less. During this period I have visited the land five times, traversing it in all directions, entering and leaving it by all its chief portals, at Portbou, at Algeciras, at Irun. I am convinced that it is only by a succession of visits at intervals that an unfamiliar country, of such marked and strong character as Spain possesses, can be comprehended; it is necessary to meditate over one's impressions at leisure, to start afresh, again and again, with some old prejudice removed, and a clearer vision of the essential facts; during a single visit, however lengthy, this is difficult to effect. . . .

Spain, even for intelligent visitors, is not an easy land to comprehend, and, taken as a whole, it is by no means a land for those who attach primary importance to comfort and facile enjoyment. The common notion that Spain is another Italy is false and misleading. An acquaintance with Italy is, indeed, the worst preparation for entering Spain: all we have learnt in Italy must be forgotten when we cross the Pyrenees. Spain is not even an equivalent of Italy. For all who inherit European civilisation, Italy must always be the chief and richest museum of antiquities, a sacred land of pilgrimage. Spain is interesting and instructive, in the highest degree fascinating for those who learn to comprehend her, but these must always, I think, be comparatively few. For these few, however, the fascination is permanent and irresistible. It is a fascination not hard to justify.—From "The Soul of Spain," by HAVELOCK ELLIS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Memoirs of Hans Andersen's Boots

I CAST a half melancholy look at the night lamp. My writing materials stood by it, and I saw quite distinctly that the pen danced over the white paper, as if led by an invisible hand; but it was not so, it did it of its own accord. It wrote after dictation—and who dictated? Yes, it sounds strange, but it is true. I say it, and you will believe me—it was my boots, my old Copenhagen boots, which, because they were soaked through with the rain, had earned a place in the chimney by the red embers. . . . They dictated their own biography, and this I think will throw a light on the Italian winter of 1840-41.

The Boots said:—

"We are two brothers, right boot and left boot. Our first remembrance is, that we were well rubbed in with wax, and then extremely well brushed up and polished. I could see myself in my brother, and he could see himself in me; and we saw that we were one body, a sort of Castor and Pollux, a species of Siamese twins, whom fate had determined should live and die, exist and not exist, with each other. We were both born in Copenhagen.

"The shoemaker's boy carried us in his hand forth into the world, and the first glimpse awakened sweet but false expectations about our destination. He to whom we were consigned immediately pulled us by the ears till we closed round his legs, and then he went down the stairs with us. We creaked with joy. It rained outside, but we still creaked; but only the first day.

"Alas! how much wet there is to get through in this world! We were not born to be waterproof boots, and therefore did not feel ourselves happy. No brush gave us the lustre of our youth; this lustre we possessed when the shoemaker's boy carried us in his hand through the streets; who can therefore depict our happiness when we one morning heard that we were to travel abroad—yes, to Italy, that sunny, warm land, where we should tread on marble and classic ground, drink in the warm sunbeams, and surely regain our youthful lustre. We travelled. During the longest routes we slept in the portmanteau and dreamed of the warm lands. In the towns, on the contrary, we looked well about us, but it was wet and raw as in Denmark. . . . 'Were we but over the Alps,' we sighed; 'it is fine and mild there.' And we got over the Alps, but it was not fine and mild there!—it rained and it blew: and if we happened now and then to tread on marble, it was so icy cold, that the marble drew the cold perspiration out of our soles, and the damp traces of them remained where we had trodden.

"It was quite lively in the evening when the waiter numbered all the boots and shoes in the hotel; we were placed in a row amongst these foreign comrades, and heard from them about the places they came from. There was a pair of beautiful red morocco bodies with black feet (I think it was in Bologna), and they told us about the warm summer in Rome and Naples; they told us about their climbing up Vesuvius, where the feet were burnt off them by the subterranean heat; alas! we almost desired to die in such a manner. 'Were we but over the Apennines! Were we but in Rome!'—and we went there! But now we have groveled in rain and sludge, week after week! But one must see all things, we suppose, and there will never be an end, either of curiosities or pouring rain! Not a warm ray has refreshed us; the cold wind has gamboled around us! O Rome! Rome! Tonight, for the first time, we will drink warmth from the blessed chimney, and we will drink till we burst!" . . . And having said thus much, the boots fell together.

It was quite still; my night lamp went out; I dozed a little, and when I awoke in the morning, I thought it was a dream; but I looked into the chimney; the boots were quite shrunk up; they stood like mummies standing amid the cold ashes. I looked at the paper as it lay by my lamp; it was a gray paper full of ink spots; the pen had really passed over it, but the words had all run into each other, for the pen had written the boots' memoirs on gray paper.—From "A Poet's Bazaar," by HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. (New York: Hurd and Houghton. 1871.)

The Bryant a Little Girl Knew

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT does not, perhaps, exactly belong in a Cambridge chapter, although he did indeed exercise no small influence on the early genius of Longfellow. And since the following story was told me by a lady living in Cambridge, and has in it such an intimate touch, I am minded to introduce it here. It shows strikingly that while they used to call Bryant cold and reserved, there was one little girl who knew better. . . .

Her father had charge of the Bryant homestead at Cummington, Mass., where the poet came every summer during the latter years of his life. That little girl's name was Mary, and she was seven years old in the summer of 1867, when Mr. Bryant came to the old Cummington home which he had bought and remodelled. Every morning she would run around to his study, which was in the ell of the house, and rap on the door. She was at once admitted, but the understanding was that she could only stay there as long as she was perfectly quiet. Her favorite seat was on the corner of Mr. Bryant's writing table, where he was always busily at work translating the Iliad and Odyssey. Sometimes he would stop and draw some pictures for her, and talk with her for a moment or two, and then go on with his work. If little Mary was troublesome he would pick her right up, without a word, put her in the waste-basket, take her to the outside door, and then, as I heard her describe it, "He just poured me out on the piazza, and walked back." But if she was good, she could sit on the table until he had finished his morning's work, and, as a reward for such praiseworthy conduct, he would give her one of the splendid large prunes which he used to keep in a glass jar in one of the bookcases.

Mary began very early to commit poems to memory, and just before Mr. Bryant came to Cummington that first summer of the newly established home there, she had been taught his poem of "Robert of Lincoln." Soon after he arrived, some one got her to speak it for him. He was apparently delighted to hear it from the lips of such a little child, and that started the custom of her learning each year some one of his poems, and reciting it to him when he came for the summer.

She used to take all sorts of liberties with him, and sometimes he would gallop all over the yard, with Mary perched on his shoulders and shouting with glee. One day, after a romp, she was sitting in his lap and braiding his long beard into two pigtails. Presently she commenced saying, "One, two, buckle my shoe," and went on counting, Mr. Bryant making a rhyme for each second number up to the sixties. . . .

As Mary grew up and went to school, he kept track of her studies, talked with her about her Latin, and from him she learned her first German word. She used to go to him with all sorts of questions, and he was always ready to help and advise her. He comforted her in her childish griefs. One day her hat was ruined by the rain, and she cried about it. Mr. Bryant told his daughter to buy her another one, and she brought to Mary a wonderful hat with long and beautiful ribbon streamers, so that she was quite an object of envy to all her playmates. Was this the man whom they called so cold and austere?—From "Little Walks on Enchanted Ground," by WILLIAM JUSTIN MANN. (Brattleboro: Stephen Daye Press.)

The Banishment of Fear

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A RECENT newspaper discussion of the disastrous effects of fear in human affairs contained the statement that all morbid mental conditions originate in the habit of "seeing as we fear." Among several instances given was that of a man who could hardly bring himself to travel via subway, because to him each rumble or jolt presaged accident. An earnest plea was made for the elimination of such needless anxieties through the exercise of reason, by the aid of which it was claimed we may insist upon "seeing things as they are and not as we fear them."

Whether or not morbid mental conditions originate or are originated by the habit of "seeing as we fear," it cannot be denied that many persons are hounded through life by major and minor fears, most of them baseless. They need instruction in right thinking, for which the newspaper article constituted a plea, but gave advice which is hardly practical. To try to reason oneself out of fear is something like trying to lift oneself by one's bootstraps. Too frequently human reason argues in favor of fear. How can we know for certain that our fears are groundless? How can we know when we are seeing things as they really are? Human reason failed Pilate when he queried, "What is truth?"

In the ninety-first Psalm there are five words which might well be read as a commandment: "Thou shalt not be afraid." Many beautiful promises in the Bible are coupled with the injunction to fear not, and faith in these promises has given support and comfort to millions. Humanity needs, however, not faith alone, but understanding, a foothold, a firm base on which reason may take its stand. Jesus said to those he taught and healed, "Be not afraid." He possessed mastery over fear. Neither storm-tossed waves, dreadful forms of disease, nor raging hate awoke fear in him. His was no blind faith, but steadfast reliance on God, understood as all-powerful divine Love. And he said that his followers should do even greater works than his, which would require of them the same understanding. "Christian scientific practice begins with Christ's keynote of harmony, 'Be not afraid!'" writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 410 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Through the study of this book and the Bible it is possible for each one to approximate an understanding of God and thus win the victory over fear.

Many persons have felt the burden of fear slipping from their shoulders when Christian Science called their attention to the first chapter of Genesis, which reveals that there is but one creator—God, Spirit—whose creation is wholly spiritual and good. There is nothing in this creation which may suffer hurt or be destroyed, and it is unequivocally stated in the Gospel of John that without God "was not any thing made that was made."

The second chapter of Genesis asserts that man was made of the dust of the ground. And as the narrative continues it shows the fall of Adam and his punishment by the Lord God. The two accounts in Genesis are direct opposites, and as both cannot be true, it is necessary to choose between them. Christian Science recognizes the first account as presenting divine reality—one almighty creator, God, wholly good, and spiritual man, made in His image and likeness. Here are definite facts with which to show the frightened senses that there is in very truth nothing to fear. As one holds firmly to the spiritual fact, it is seen that war, crime, disaster, whatever seems wicked or destructive, is unreal, an illusion, a deception of material sense. Science and Health declares (p. 93), "Whatever contradicts the real nature of the divine *Esse*, though human faith may clothe it with angelic vestments, is without foundation."

It then becomes the joyous privilege of the student of Christian Science to test these assertions and prove for himself the correctness of reasoning based on the first chapter of Genesis. Beginning to reckon evil in every form as unreal, he finds, greatly to his astonishment at first, that it is so. The practical effect of this teaching, faithfully and intelligently applied, is proclaimed throughout the civilized world today. Christian Scientists testify that when they have insisted on the absolute truth that "there is none else beside him," they have witnessed the disappearance of every sort of trouble, sickness, sin, want, grief—even, in some instances, death itself. Reason, instructed by truth, can meet the threat of danger with the logical declaration in Science and Health (p. 424), "Accidents are unknown to God, or immortal Mind," and the further assurance, "Under divine Providence there can be no accidents, since there is no room for imperfection in perfection." When thought is imbued with the spirit of this declaration, protection may be realized under the most difficult circumstances. Tranquillity displaces fear as consciousness is filled with gratitude for the all-power of divine Love.

When it is understood, not merely believed, that God eternally watches over, sustains, and maintains each individuality in His creation, fear about failure of supply is overcome. Nor can it be doubted that Christian Science is the Comforter promised by the Master, for its teachings do indeed bind up the brokenhearted.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

ИЗГНАНИЕ СТРАХА

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

КОГДА недавно, в одной газетной статье обсуждалось пагубное влияние страха на дела человеческие, то между прочим высказано было мнение, что вообще нездоровое душевное состояние происходит от привычки "видеть именно то, чего мы опасаемся." Между прочими примерами, приводился случай с одним человеком, который с большим трудом принуждал себя пользоваться подземной железной дорогой, ибо при малейшем громыхании или толчке, он ожидал катастрофу. Далее шла речь о том, что необходимо устранять подобные безцельные страхи и для этого следует пользоваться своим собственным уменьем разсуждать; таким путем мы можем сами настаивать на том, чтобы "видеть то, что есть, но не то чего мы опасаемся."

Так оно или не так, что болезненное душевное состояние происходит от привычки "видеть именно то, чего мы опасаемся," нельзя отрицать того факта, что имеется очень много людей, преследуемых всю свою жизнь, в большей или меньшей степени, какими нибудь страхами, лишенными в большинстве случаев всякого основания. Людям этим следует просто научиться правильно мыслить, на чем и настаивает вышеуказанная газетная статья, давая однако при этом, вряд-ли практически осуществимые советы. Пытаться освободить себя от своих страхов при помощи разсуждений—это нечто вроде попытки поднять себя на воздух, держась за сапожное ушко. Слишком уже часто именно разсуждения человека и приводят свои доводы в защиту страха. Откуда мы можем знать с уверенностью, что наши опасения неосновательны? Как знать, когда именно мы видим то, что есть в действительности? Человеческий разум проявил всю свою несостоятельность, когда Пилат спросил: "Что такое Истина?"

В Девяностом псалме имеются пять слов, которые можно прекрасно читать, как заповедь: "Ты не будешь ничего бояться" (перевод из английской Библии). Много прекрасных Библейских обетований сочетаются с повеленьями—не бояться, и вера в эти обетования подкрепляла и утешала миллионы людей. Человечество, однако, нуждается не в одной лишь вере, но и в понимании. Нужна твердая почва, солидная основа, на которой разсуждение могло-бы утвердиться. Иисус говорил тем, кого он поучал и исцелял: "Не бойтесь." Он имел власть над страхом. Ни разбушевавшиеся волны, ни самые страшные виды болезней, ни бешенная ненависть, не могли возбудит в нем страха. Он не верил слепо, но постоянно полагался на Бога, как на всемогущую божественную Любовь. И он-же сказал, что последователи его будут совершать еще большие дела, нежели он, но что для этого от них будет требоваться такое-же понимание. "Христианско-научная практика начинается с тонального звука гармонии: 'Не бойся,'—пишет Мари Бэкер Эдди на странице 410 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." Изучая эту книгу и изучая Библию все могут подойти к пониманию Бога и завоевать победу над страхом.

Многие почувствовали, как с них спало бремя страха, когда Христианская Наука обратила их внимание на первую главу книги Бытия, главу, в которой открывается для нас тот факт, что есть только один творец—Бог, Дух—и что творение Его—творение духовное и благое. В этом творении нет ничего, что могло-бы мучиться, могло-бы пострадать или быть уничтожено. В Евангелии от Иоанна определенно высказано, что без Бога "ничто не начало быть, что начало быть."

Во второй главе книги Бытия утверждается, что человек был создан из праха земного. Далее идет рассказ о грехопадении Адама и о том, как он был наказан Господом Богом. Эти два рассказа в книге Бытия определенно противоречат друг другу; оба не могут быть правильными и поэтому надо сделать между ними выбор. Христианская Наука признает, что в первом рассказе говорится о божественной реальности—о всесильном творце, Боге—абсолютно добром, и о духовном человеке, созданном по образу и подобию Бога. Вот определенные факты, которые показывают испуганным чувствам человека, что по-истине ему нечего бояться. Твердо держась духовной действительности, мы видим, что война, преступления, несчастья и вообще все, что представляется злым или разрушительным—не реально, это—иллюзия, обман материальных чувств. В книге Science and Health, сказано (стр. 93): "Все, что противоречит подлинной природе божественного *Esse*, хотя-бы вера человеческая его облекала в ангельское одеяние, не имеет основания."

И так ученик Христианской Науки пользуется радостным преимуществом дающим ему возможность подвергнуть испытанию все эти утверждения и доказать самому себе правильность разсуждения основанного на первой главе книги Бытия. Начав смотреть на зло во всех его формах, как на нечто нереальное, он убеждается, сперва к своему большому удивлению, что это именно так и есть. Практические результаты этого учения, когда оно применяемо лойально и умно, признаются ныне во всем цивилизованном мире. Приверженцы Христианской Науки свидетельствуют о том, что всякий раз, когда они непреклонно утверждали абсолютную истину что "нет еще кроме Его," они могли видеть, как исчезали всевозможного вида несчастья, болезни, грех, нужда, горе и, в некоторых случаях, даже сама смерть. Рассудок, наученный правдой, может отразить угрозу опасности логическим заявлением, которое находится на стр. 424 книги Science and Health: "Несчастные случаи неведомы Богу, или бессмертному Разуму," и далее: "Под защитой божественного Провидения не может быть несчастий, ибо нет места для несовершенства в совершенстве." Когда мысли пропитаны духом этого заявления, человек защищен среди самых тяжелых обстоятельств. Спокойствие вытесняет страх, когда сознание заполнено благодарностью за полноту божественной Любви.

Когда мы не только верим, но ясно понимаем, что Бог вечно охраняет, поддерживает и сохраняет каждую индивидуальность в Своем творении, мы преодолеваем боязнь нужды. Также не может быть у нас сомнения, что Христианская Наука и есть Утешитель, обещанный Учителем, ибо ее учение действительно исцеляет сокрушенных сердцем.

Справки относительно литературы по Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки, (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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The Sports Horizon

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Squash Tennis and Racquets Openings

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—With the first week of the season completed, devoted entirely to team matches, the players both in squash tennis and squash racquets are now pitching in for the start of individual play during the coming week.

In squash tennis, the opening round of the metropolitan team championships brought few surprises, with the new team of Montclair Athletic Club, headed by the leaders of the game, Harry F. Wolf and Philip T. Moore, making an auspicious debut by scoring a 4-to-1 victory over City Athletic Club on the courts of the latter, the lone defeat coming at the foot of the list. The two teams which have hitherto been the contenders, though their leaders have moved over to the new group, were also successful, Columbia University Club scoring a clean sweep over Crescent Athletic Club, while New York Athletic Club was equally successful over Yale Club.

In Class B, Princeton Club, unbeaten leaders last year, continued their sweep by defeating Short Hills Club, 5 to 0; but Crescent Athletic Club, one of the three teams which tied for second place, was defeated by New York Athletic Club, 4 to 1, while the other two, Columbia University Club, and City Athletic Club, came through, the first sweeping over Yale Club, 5 to 0, while City A. C. defeated Harvard, 4 to 1. Princeton also defeated Short Hills in Class A.

The biggest upset came in Class C, when New York Athletic Club, which had won the championship after a playoff with Harvard Club, was swamped by Crescent Athletic Club, 5 to 0, while Yale Club and Princeton Club, which had been far down in the list last year, both won by decisive scores. An interesting feature of the Yale Club team was the addition of no less than three players who have hitherto confined their attention to squash racquets, but have adopted the faster game this season. They are W. C. Hammond Jr., Gerard H. Cox Jr., and A. M. Moody, and all won their matches. Yale Club defeated Columbia University Club, 5 to 0, and Princeton Club, disposed of City Athletic Club, third last year, 4 to 1. Harvard Club had an easy task to defeat Bayside Tennis Club, 5 to 0, only one match requiring a third game.

Today will see the start of individual play, as 46 players inaugurate the annual invitation tournament of the Princeton Club, including six members of the first 10. The three leaders, Harry F. Wolf, Philip T. Moore and Joseph J. Lordi, declined the issue, as did the veteran Thomas R. Coward, former National champion; but the balance, topped by Frederick Barry Ryan Jr., former Yale star, now topping the Short Hills team, and including the three Columbia University Club stars, Frank R. Hanson Jr., making his debut for the season, Rowland B. Haines, and Edward G. McLaughlin, are all in the seeded list.

In squash racquets, University Club, last year metropolitan champions, swamped Squash Club on the courts of the latter, 5 to 0, but Harvard Club, though topped by the National champion, Germain G. Glidden, had a narrow escape from defeat at the hands of Downtown Athletic Club, which has obtained several strong recruits this season. The score was 3 to 2, with G. S. Haskins Jr., clinching the victory after a close five-game match which ended at 18—17, defeating Joseph Ceribelli, one of the Downtown newcomers. A third match had been scheduled, between Princeton Club and Montclair Athletic Club, but notice of the date had been received too late for either club to assemble a team, and it was postponed until later in the season.

One tournament in squash racquets is already in progress, as 16 novice doubles teams, without previous experience in the doubles game, though several good singles players are among them, are contesting at Heights Casino. But this week end will bring the first important tournament of the season, as the picked players of the metropolitan district, with some outsiders, gather at Nassau Country Club for the annual invitation tournament for the J. Louis Luckenback Cup, with a consolation doubles tourney for those eliminated in the early rounds, as well as a few veterans who prefer to stay out of the more strenuous singles battles. Glidden will top the list, but there will be plenty of other players who can give him real battle, though the presence of Beekman Pool is still uncertain.

Three Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Detroit Lions defeated Pittsburgh Pirates 40-7, but their goal line was crossed for first time in eight National Pro Football League games.

Rudolph Moves Up Into Second Place

World's Pocket Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	P.C.
E. Ralph Greenleaf, New York	4	0	1.000
Erwin Rudolph, Cleveland	4	1	.800
Willie Mosconi, Philadelphia	3	1	.750
Marcel Camp, Detroit	4	2	.667
Irving Crane, Livonia, N. Y.	4	2	.667
Andrew Ponzi, Philadelphia	3	2	.600
Charles Seaback, Boston	3	4	.428
Jimmy Caras, Wilmington, Del.	2	3	.400
Benny Allen, Kansas City	2	4	.333
Onofrio Lauri, Brooklyn	2	4	.333
Joe Diehl, Rockford, Ill.	2	5	.285
George Kelly, Philadelphia	1	6	.142

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 4 (AP)—Erwin Rudolph, of Cleveland, jumped into the second place in the world's pocket billiard championship tourney last night by defeating George Kelly, of Philadelphia, 125 to 64 in 11 innings.

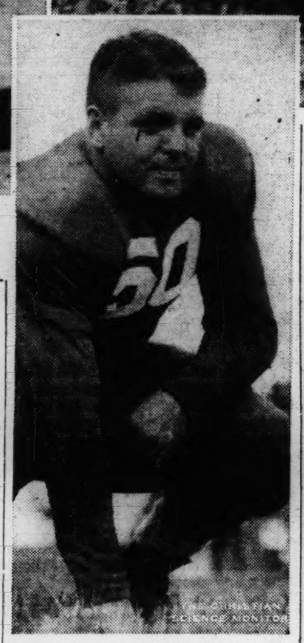
Rudolph, who now has won four matches and lost one to trail the leader, Ralph Greenleaf, of New York, by half a game, rattled off a string of 58 in the first inning to take a commanding lead.

Kelly, who has won only once in seven matches, had a run of 20 in the fifth inning, but was in difficulty most of the time.

Willie Mosconi, of Philadelphia, won his third victory in four matches last night by beating Benny Allen, of Kansas City, 125 to 112 in 21 innings.

Charles Seaback of Boston scored a surprise victory over Marcel Camp, of Detroit, 125 to 93 in 30 innings, after Crane had beaten Joe Diehl, of Rockford, Ill., 125 to 84 in 16 innings.

Trio of Big Six Footballers



Above—Albert E. Corrotto '38, Oklahoma Blocking Back. Upper Right—Clarence R. Douglass '39, Kansas Fullback. Lower Right—William H. Pfeiff '40, Nebraska Guard

Kansas Meets Nebraska In Big Six Test

Big Six Football Standing

College	Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P.C.
Kansas	2	0	0	20	9	1.000
Nebraska	2	1	0	27	7	1.000
Missouri	2	0	1	26	14	.667
Oklahoma	1	1	1	22	6	.500
Kansas State	0	0	2	7	33	.000
Iowa State	0	0	3	13	46	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, Mo., Nov. 4—Now comes the big test of the season for the two undefeated elevens in the Big Six football title race. Kansas goes to Lincoln, Neb., to prove it can do better against the Cornhuskers than Missouri, Oklahoma and Iowa State did. There is also one other loop argument on this week end, between Iowa State and Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.

Other members of the conference are engaged with outsiders near at home. Missouri visits St. Louis while Kansas State receives Washburn at Manhattan. There was a time when the latter would be considered a breather, but not this year, in view of the 25-to-2 defeat the Topeka outfit handed Kansas earlier in the season.

Though held to a scoreless tie by Oklahoma, the Nebraska Cornhuskers are still undefeated, in and out of the conference. Their season has been spotty, their scoring nothing extraordinary, their strategy conservative. They scored on the first play against Indiana last week, and then went on the defensive, apparently abandoning the philosophy of teams confident of their powers—a good offensive is the best defensive. They let the Hoosiers rush them all over the lot all afternoon, and tried nothing of their own.

Credit for Cornhuskers

The Cornhuskers, of course, deserve credit for preventing Indiana scores, but several of them were by the margin of the cat's whiskers, and when many of these come a team's way, it can't say it is doing it all in every case. Just one of those whiskers flickering might have told a different story for the afternoon.

There is comfort for the Jayhawkers in this. Nebraska may be strong, but the Cornhuskers don't think so, and maybe they know best, after all. The Cornhuskers put everything they possessed into the 65-yard flash of Jack Dodd's to score against Indiana. Surprise got the play under way. After receiving the opening kickoff, teams usually take a few simple power thrusts at the opposing wall, looking for weak spots. Quarterback Johnny Howell tried something else. Receiving the pass from center, Howell at his tailback position shot a shovel pass to Halfback Dodd. Behind massed interference Dodd swept left end. Lowell English, guard, Fred Shirey, tackle, and Lloyd Grimm, end, cut down the Hoosier linemen and secondary and Dodd was away like the wind. English place-kicked the extra point.

Should Stress Pass Attack

If Kansas learns anything from the Indiana ground-gaining against Nebraska, it will stress the pass attack, but keep the passes out of the vicinity of Howell and Dodd. Howell intercepted one Indiana pass on his 11-yard line, and Dodd two behind his goal line. But otherwise the Hoosiers gained 132 yards on forward passes. However, before Kansas can try its passes, it must beat down the Nebraska line, and it is a great line if sometimes it is not inclined to exertion.

Passes won't work until the secondary is drawn in to support a weakening wall. In losing to Michigan State last week, 16 to 0, the Jayhawkers displayed little of what they need for the Nebraska game. They tried only three passes; one was completed and one intercepted. For three periods their defense was good. They stopped the star triple-threat back, John Pingel; but late in the third quarter, with an almost entirely new team, Gene Ciolek began mowing the Jayhawkers down. He ran the ball 37 yards, then passed and plunged to the 2-yard line, from where he plunged through left tackle. A Kansas punt from the end zone was blocked, yielding two points for a safety. After this break another poor kick gave Michigan State the ball on the 43-yard line. The Spartans came back for more points. Pingel passing to Walter Nelson, end, in the end zone.

Some passes, and a little better blocking for the runs of Milton Sullivant, Max Replogle and Clarence Douglass are what Kansas needs this week to prevent a repetition of last year's 26 to 0 victory by the Cornhuskers.

Iowa State Goes South

On its journey to the South, Iowa State hopes to accomplish what it has done only once in 10 years—beat Oklahoma. Last year the Cyclones came close with a 7-to-7 tie. However, the 12-to-0 defeat received from Missouri last week wasn't the best training for a meeting with the Sooners. For two periods the Ames boys held their own against the heavier, hard-driving Tigers; but they couldn't take it in the second half. The hard tackling of John Anderson, center, and the guards, Edward Bock and Clarence Dee, and Paul Morin, tackle, was the outstanding feature of the Cyclones' play. Henry Wilder, halfback, supported the line well. Iowa State offensives couldn't get much beyond midfield. It got Missouri back to the goal only by virtue of a long kick by Hugh Vickerstaff, quarterback, which came to rest on the 1-yard line.

In this showing there is not much promise against the Sooners, who defeated Kansas State last week, 19 to 0. The Sooners got their star ground gainers, Jack Baer and Woody Huddleston, back into action and they accounted for much yardage. Otis Rogers, a substitute halfback, Baer and Frank Ivy, substitute end, made the touchdowns.

The scoring started in the second half, when Rogers took the opening kickoff on his 10-yard line and scampered 90 yards to score. Such were his speed and the blocking of his mates not a Wildcat put a paw on him. Baer scored his marker with a 2-foot plunge. Hugh McCullough, back, forward-passed to Ivy in the end zone. McCullough kicked one afterpoint. These boys have what the Sooners need to send the Cyclones back without any fruit.

Needs Better Blocking

Kansas Staters must get Howard Cleveland, triple-threat quarterback, unbottled if they expect to get anywhere with Washburn this Saturday. The Sooner linemen rendered him null and void at Manhattan last week. Cleveland did some fine punting, and intercepted an Oklahoma pass on his 11-yard line; but he couldn't get away on his runs. This points to a need for better blocking on the part of his mates. Washburn was idle last week.

Missouri should have little trouble with St. Louis, and may improve on the 13-to-7 score by which the Tigers won last year. The Billikens played a 7-to-7 tie with De Paul last Friday. Missouri scored on Iowa State with drives of 49 and 19 yards in the third and fourth periods. Hard running by Stanley Mondala, fullback, a lateral pass to Henry Mahley, halfback, and a forward pass from Halfback Don Johnson to Robert Faurot, quarterback, accounted for most of the yardage on the first advance, with a pass from Johnson to Mahley scoring. Mahley, Mondala and Johnson led the second march, the latter plunging the last yard over right tackle. In the line Maurice Kirk, guard, Gotfried Rau, tackle, and Lester Pieper, end, all of the right side, outplayed the Cyclones.

Parker Joins Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Ace Parker, Duke's 1936 all-American football back, yesterday wired acceptance of terms to play with the Brooklyn Dodgers of the National Professional Football League. Parker wired he would be ready for his first work out tomorrow and set to play against the Philadelphia Eagles Sunday.

Big Six Conference

Iowa State		Missouri	
14-State Teach	12	46-Freshmen	0
0-Northwestern	33	6-Colorado	14
7-Nebraska	20	14-Kansas State	7
6-Kansas	14	0-Mich. State	2
0-Drake	30	0-Nebraska	7
6-Missouri	12	12-Iowa State	6
33	121	78	36
Oklahoma		**Kansas State**	
7-Tulsa	19	7-Boston Col.	21
6-Rice	0	7-Missouri	14
7-Texas	7	13-Marquette	0
0-Nebraska	0	15-Creighton	7
3-Kansas	6	0-Oklahoma	19
19-Kansas St.	0		
42	32	42	61
Kansas		**Nebraska**	
25-Washburn	2	14-Minnesota	9
7-Wichita	18	20-Iowa State	7
14-Iowa State	6	0-Oklahoma	0
6-Oklahoma	3	7-Missouri	0
0-Mich. State	16	7-Indiana	0
52	45	48	16

California Said To Prefer Yale Or Dartmouth Jan. 1

PASADENA, Calif., Nov. 4 (AP)—California's Golden Bears, Pasadena bound at the moment, have their eyes officially on either Dartmouth or Yale as a Rose Bowl football opponent here Jan. 1.

California still has to qualify for the western bowl bid, which means conquering Washington, Oregon and Stanford. But it's no secret that the Bears prefer one of the far eastern elevens.

Coincident with undefeated California's visit to southern California last week came reports from sources close to Rose Bowl headquarters that the Bears are anxious to know what the chances are.

While the Rose tournament's athletic committee in no wise makes selections—that's the privilege of the Pacific Coast Conference representative—it officially sends out "feelers" early in November.

The report is out that four of these have been sent, and that Dartmouth and Yale got half of them. Silence on the part of the recipients is expected, since the "feeler" only asks if the college would be willing to accept an invitation were it tendered.

Yale, of course, is tied to the same big-three apron string that made Princeton unavailable a few years ago—a ban on post-season games.

Grid results between now and the end of the season may alter the picture.

The cheer leading on the western slope aside from Dartmouth and Yale centers for the most part around Alabama and Duke in the South, Pittsburgh in the East and Nebraska in the Middlewest.

Due to reverses all around, the annual hue and cry of Big Ten backers against the Western Conference rule opposing post season games has been missing this year.

So that leaves the midwestern field to Nebraska almost unanimously selected the day after they upset Minnesota a month ago. The Cornhuskers hardly have received a call since the Oklahoma tie. Notre Dame's victory over the gophers didn't help Nebraska's cause, either. But a win from Pittsburgh Nov. 13 would.

Some sentiment has been expressed that Alabama, a frequent and successful guest, has played none too representative opponents. That's a good out for any inviting western team.

The western sentiment stimulators have almost completely overlooked one section—the Southwest—where Baylor leads the field.

Cornell Athletic Coffers Show Surplus of Funds

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 4 (AP)—A surplus of $567.73 in intercollegiate sports operations was reported by James Lynah for the department of physical education and athletics at Cornell yesterday for the period from July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937. It was the first time in five years that intercollegiate sports at Cornell realized a profit.

Intra-mural sports accounts were balanced at $50,256.85 by virtue of a university trustee appropriation of $7384.98. Intercollegiate revenue, including $126,050.87 from football, reached $192,927.24. No other sport showed a profit, expenses totaling $192,359.51.

"It is obvious," Athletic Director Lynah said, "that the whole program of intercollegiate athletics depends upon the revenue from football, which is a very undesirable situation."

Mortgages on property held by the university lists the athletic associated indebtedness at $246,178.

Graduate Lettermen Challenge Varsity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Nov. 4—A "super-varsity" track team composed of graduated track lettermen still in Ann Arbor has challenged Coach Charlie Hoyt and his Michigan varsity to a dual meet this winter.

The "super-varsity," consisting principally of members of the 1936 class which won five of six possible Big Ten championships while in college, is led by Stan Birleson, Conference quarter-mile champion indoors and now assisting Hoyt while finishing his work for an engineering degree.

Others on the squad include Clayton Brelsford, middle-distance and distance runner; Ed Devine, half-miler; Ray Fink, miler; Dave Hunn, second in the Conference pole vault last year; and the 1936 captain, Bob Osgood, claimant to the world's high hurdles record of 14s.

Aurora Polo Ists Win

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 4 (AP)—Seymour Knox's Aurora team, tuning up for the Argentine open polo championship, whipped a pick-up team of local players, 10 to 5, in a practice match yesterday. The Aurora team fielded a lineup made up of Knox, Skiddy Vonstade, Pat Roark and Cecil Smith.

Mrs. Moody Denies Signing Contract For Tennis Tour

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody, whose long-time reign as queen of the world's tennis courts covered a period from 1923 to 1935, has agreed to accept a professional contract and make a country-wide tour this winter.

Final arrangements, the Associated Press learned today, hinge only on the question of obtaining a suitable opponent for the famous Californian.

The prospects are that Mrs. Moody will make her professional debut in Madison Square Garden early in January, and that her playing rival will be Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the husky Polish girl who was runner-up to Anita Lizana of Chile for the United States singles title.

It is understood that Miss Lizana, as well as two Americans stars, Alice Marble and Helen Hull Jacobs, turned down professional offers during the quest of New York promoters for the party of the second part. Miss Marble was national champion in 1936. She ended a four-year reign at Forest Hills by Miss Jacobs, long considered Mrs. Moody's foremost American rival.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody said today:

"I have not signed a contract, I do not intend to, and I have no plans for turning professional." She declined further comment.

Pro Grid Stars In Scoring Race

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—A two-cornered race for scoring honors and a three-way battle for pass-receiving laurels is in progress as the National Football League teams go into the last month of competition.

Statistics released yesterday show Clark Hinkle, veteran fullback of the Green Bay Packers, holding a 46-45 lead over Earl "Dutch" Clark, former Colorado College star who now is player-coach of the Detroit Lions. With four games each still to play, neither one may break the record of 79 points set by Jack Manders of the Chicago Bears in 1934.

Gaynell Tinsley, of the Chicago Cardinals, leads the pass receivers with 28 catches for 24 points and 500 yards. He will, however, be idle the next two Sundays, while Don Hutson of Green Bay and Charlie Malone of the Washington Redskins, with 21 catches each, will have a chance to make up ground. Tinsley needs only seven more catches and 27 yards to better Hutson's two marks set a season ago.

Cliff Battles of Washington remains the leading ground-gainer, with 507 yards, 49 more than George Grosevenor of the Cardinals. The leader in passing efficiency is Bob Monnett of Green Bay, at 52 per cent. He, however, has pitched 30 less than Washington's Sammy Baugh, whose 56 completions in 188 attempts give him 47 per cent.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

UNIVERSITY, Ala.—Joe Kilgrow gets the headlines from the Alabama ball-carrying squad, but Charley Holm, the fullback line-cracker, gets the biggest amount of yardage. To date this season, Charley has carried the ball 74 times, gained 479 yards, for an average of 6.5 yards per try. Kilgrow's record shows a five-yard average.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—Now that Notre Dame has "abdicated" the "Rambler championship," any number of outfits are ready to take over the crown for getting around during a football season. Tops, perhaps, is little St. Mary's of Texas, with a gridiron playing tour to San Francisco, San Diego, Calif.; Scranton, Penna., and Montreal, Canada. Stanford, slated for jaunts to New York and Honolulu won't be exactly rooted in one spot, and then there's the Texas Aggies, who opened the campaign against Manhattan in New York and wind it up against San Francisco on the coast.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind. — There should be a well-attended "boilermaker party" in New York Saturday night after invading Purdue and Lehigh wind up their dates with Fordham and New York U., respectively. For Glen Harmeson, Lehigh head coach, and his assistants, Carl Heldt, Marty Westerman and Paul Calvert, are all ex-Purdue performers, and don't get to see the folks very often during football season.

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark.—They just won't let you forget to remain pass-conscious down in the Southwest Conference. Latest press release from U. of Arkansas points out that every time Dwight Sloan and Jack Robbins pull back their arms to fling a forward, the Porkers advance six yards, and every time either connects for a completed pass, the Razorbacks gain 15. Explanation: in five games, the Porkers tried 148 aerials, completed 60, for 909 yards of forward motion.

Thirteenth Game Adjourned

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 4 (AP) — The thirteenth game for the world's chess championship between Dr. Max Euwe, the defending champion, and Dr. Alexander Alekhine was adjourned last night after 40 moves. The score now stands: Alekhine 5 games won, Euwe 2, and 5 draws.

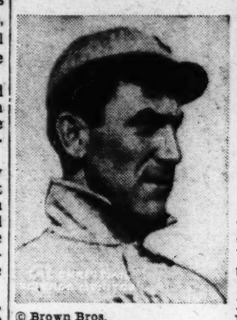
By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

Rewarded at Last

Well, after 14 years of playing in the major leagues, Charles L. Gehringer, second baseman of the Detroit Americans, has been voted the most valuable player in the American League for the season of 1937.



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Nap Lajoie

And so this veteran joins such illustrious players as Ty Cobb, Tris Speaker, Walter Johnson, Eddie Collins, George Sisler, Babe Ruth, Roger Peckinpaugh, George Burns, Lou Gehrig, Mickey Cochrane, Lew Fonseca, Joe Cronin, Lefty Grove, Jimmy Foxx and Hank Greenberg, as those players who have proved most valuable to their respective clubs. He is the third Detroit player ever to receive that honor since it was first awarded in 1911. During its first four years it was known as the Chalmers award. It was then dropped until 1922 when the American League began awarding the honor and continued until 1929 when the Baseball Writers began making the award. In all that time only four players have received the honor twice. They are Walter Johnson, Mickey Cochrane, Lou Gehrig and Jimmy Foxx. Gehringer is also the second second baseman to receive the honor, Eddie Collins having been the other.

Well Deserved

There is no question but what Gehringer well deserved the honor. In fact it is my opinion that he should have received the award several years ago. One of those players who are on the job all the time, playing with such grace that the hardest chances look so easy that few appreciate his ability, a timely and heavy batter, he is undoubtedly one of the greatest second basemen of all time. Only once in the past 50 years have I seen a player who covered second base with such grace and efficiency and that player was none other than Nap Lajoie. Gehringer still has several years of major-league baseball ahead of him and when he retires from the game, it will be an injustice to him if he is not voted a place in baseball's Hall of Fame. Surely, a player who is good enough to be voted the most valuable in the league, is good enough to be placed among the great players of all time.

And the Runnerup

And just below Gehringer on the list of those who received votes for the honor this year appears the name of Joe Di Maggio, that brilliant sophomore outfielder of the New York Yankees. That the men who did the voting considered these two players far above all others and very near equal in their efficiency is shown by the vote which gave Gehringer 78 points and Di Maggio 74, while the next nearest was Hank Greenberg of the Detroit Tigers with 48. Of the eight men who voted, six voted Gehringer first and two placed him second; while two voted for Di Maggio for first and six for second. No doubt the fact that Gehringer led the league in batting last year with an unofficial average of .369 had considerable to do with his winning the award at this time; but at the same time he must be credited with being the best fielding second baseman in major-league baseball today and his batting and fielding during the past year did much to give the Tigers second place in the standing. A continuation next year of the kind of baseball the Yankee centerfielder showed this year, and Di Maggio's name will undoubtedly be added to the honor roll.

Chicago Should Stay in Big Ten

The Daily Maroon, which is the daily paper of the University of Chicago, recently conducted a poll on whether that university should continue to have intercollegiate athletics and stay in the Big Ten Conference. Due to the fact that the Maroons have not been doing very well in the major sports of the Big Ten Conference in past years, the question of dropping out of the organization has been talked about quite a bit. While it must be admitted that, measured by gridiron, basketball, baseball and track victories over major foes, Chicago has little to show in the way of victories, it would be very regrettable if the university gave up its Conference membership. It is gratifying to note that only 5.2 per cent of the 758 ballots cast favored withdrawal from the Big Ten and only 6.8 per cent were in favor of giving up intercollegiate sports. While it is only natural that the followers of a college should want their share of victories, there is much more worth to intercollegiate competition than just victories, and the record of Chicago in all forms of athletic endeavor is one of which her undergraduates, alumni and friends may well be proud.

Ford Passed Up Option For Series Radiocast

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Henry Ford paid $100,000 for option rights to sponsor the radiocast of the last world's series, but declined to exercise his option, it was announced yesterday.

Major league baseball, however, did split up the motor magnate's $100,000.

Ford, it became known, contracted for the option last summer, but at the last minute declined to exercise it.

The sum he paid, however, swelled the series receipts to $1,085,994. The players' pool, as a result, was increased from $417,305.97 to $459,629.35.

At he offices of Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner, Leslie O'Connor, secretary and treasurer, explained:

"Mr. Ford merely fulfilled his contract to baseball."

Woltz Leads M. V. C. Scorers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa, Nov. 4—Eldon Woltz, substitute halfback, scored two touchdowns in Drake's one-sided victory over Grinnell last week to take the Missouri Valley Conference scoring leadership with a total of 30 points. Woltz, who has made five touchdowns in four games, passed last week's leader, Bob Underwood, a first-string Bulldog halfback. Underwood went scoreless and his total remains at 20.

Veteran Baseball Fan Cannot Wait

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh, Penna., Nov. 4

The end of one baseball season is just the beginning of another for Albert Ploch, veteran street car motorman.

Although the Pirates won't open their 1938 season for nearly six months, Ploch sent in his check today for six front row seats for the first game.

For 10 years, Vice-President S. E. Watters said, Ploch has been the first fan to order tickets for Buccaneer openers.

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Entrance on 43d Street
Serves Home Cooked Foods which are reasonably priced, in a delightful dining room.
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OYSTER BAR (Downstairs)
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Our Customers Say:
"The Best Oyster Stew in N. Y."
Refined Service—Cuisine of Highest Order

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Established 1908
One of the best French table d'hôtes in town.
Lunch, 65c. 85c. Dinner $1 and $1.25. Also a la carte
Accommodations for parties
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Where the best quality of food is served at moderate prices.

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Delicious Low Priced Table D'Hote Luncheons or Dinners. Afternoon Tea With Those Inimitable Southern Waffles.
No Liquor Open Sundays

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.
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Open daily year around 13 Market St
SPECIAL SUNDAY DINNER
11 A. M. to 8:30 P. M.
65c to $1.00
Famous Since 1847

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Old Hundred
OPEN FROM 12 TO 8
Southbury, Conn., Rt. 6 Ph. Woodbury 93
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NORTH and SOUTH
Can meet on common ground.
Spoon Bread, Fried Chicken
New England Clam Chowder
Boston Baked Beans and a host of other delicious dishes.
Served Cafeteria Style with prices to suit any purse.
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One Block from Radio City
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ROSE MARIE
17 EAST 41ST STREET
Just a few steps east of Library Lions
REAL HOME COOKING
Luncheon from 65c up
Dinner from 85c up
No Liquor Served—Closed Sundays

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SOUTHERN CUISINE
116 WEST 72D STREET
Serves quality food, thoroughly and tastefully cooked, amid a restful environment, most pleasing to its patrons.
LUNCHEON 50c, DINNER 60c-75c
(Sundays Included)

The Hearthstone
GARDEN GRILL
154 EAST 48TH STREET
Simple, Delicious Food
Carefully Prepared
OPEN EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

ROSETTA GORDON
359 Lexington Avenue
Table d'Hote Luncheon 50c
Open Sunday, 5-8 P. M.
Dinner 65c-85c
We Do Our Own Baking
Hot Breads a Specialty
2 Blocks from Grand Central

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BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
REMAINING TICKETS .55 TO $3.30
Down Town at Wilbur Thea. and Filene's
S. HUROCK presents COL. W. DeBASIL'S
BALLET RUSSE
DE MONTE CARLO. Local Mgt. Aaron Richmond
TONIGHT: "SYLPHIDES," "FRANCESCA DE RIMINI" (new), "L'APRES MIDI 'DUN FAUN'," "PRINCE IGOR."
TOM'W NIGHT: GODS GO A-BEGGING" (new), "SYMPHONIE FANTASTIQUE," "UNION PACIFIC."
SAT. MAT.: "SYLPHIDES," "UNION PACIFIC," "COQ D'OR."
SAT. (closing) NIGHT: "CHILDREN'S GAMES," "COQ D'OR," "BEAU DANUBE."
Last Opportunities to see "Coq d'Or," the Sensation of the Season!

Opening: Mon. Eve. 8:30
3rd Play Theater Guild and American Theatre Society Season
GILBERT MILLER presents
"TOVARICH"
with
MARTA ABBA & RUDOLF FORSTER
Seats Now Evgs.: $1.10 to $2.75, Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20

WILBUR HAN. 4520 Tonight 8:30 MAT. TODAY
2nd Play of the Theatre Guild and American Theatre Society Subscription Season.
THE THEATRE GUILD, Inc. Presents
THE GHOST OF YANKEE DOODLE
A Play by SIDNEY HOWARD—with
ETHEL BARRYMORE
DUDLEY DIGGES
and a Distinguished Cast
Evgs. $1.10 to $2.75. Thurs. and Sat. Mats. $1.10 to $2.20. Tax Incl.

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UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Sonja Henie—Tyrone Power
"THIN ICE"
Ann Sothern—Jack Oakie
"SUPER SLEUTH"

"IT'S A HIT. A BIG HIT." LEO GAFFNEY—Advertiser
ED WYNN in
HOORAY for WHAT? Company 125
Hannah Williams, Paul Haakon, Kay Thompson
Evgs., $1.10-$3.85. Wed. Mat., 83c-$2.20
Sat. Mat., $1.10-$2.75. (Tax Incl.)
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COLGATE vs. HOLY CROSS
50c above Box Office Prices
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NEW YORK, N. Y.
GUTHRIE McCLINTIC presents
THE STAR-WAGON
A new play by MAXWELL ANDERSON
BURGESS MEREDITH · LILLIAN GISH
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Evgs 8:40: Mats., Wed. and Sat., 2:40.

JOHN GOLDEN presents
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A new comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS
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SAM H. HARRIS' PULITZER PRIZE PLAY
YOU CAN'T TAKE IT WITH YOU
by MOSS HART & GEO. S. KAUFMAN
Now playing — Plymouth Theatre, Boston, Mats. Thurs. and Sat. Now Playing —Booth Theatre, New York. Nov. 2-3 — Springfield, Mass. Nov. 4-5-6 — Wilmington, Del.

Business and Industry

Not Feasible to Stabilize Currencies Now, Says Economist

Commerce and Finance

Indicated World Supply of Cotton Increases 15 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Regardless of any effect that the soil-conservation program may have on production in this country, a marked reduction in prices received for the current crop of cotton and an indicated record world supply of 50,800,000 bales may result in some reduction in foreign acreage and less production of cotton in the 1938-39 season, according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The bureau said in its annual cotton outlook report the indicated world supply of all cotton for the 1937-38 season was 15 per cent larger than the record supply of the preceding season and 31 per cent over that for the five years 1928-29 to 1932-33.

American Cotton

The indicated world supply of American cotton for the current season was placed at 23,600,000 bales, which would be 22 per cent larger than last year but 10 per cent less than the peak supply reached in 1932-33. World carryover of American varieties was somewhat less than a year earlier and was the smallest in seven years, but production in this country will be 42 per cent larger than last year and the second largest in history, the report said.

Noting a new peak in the world supply of foreign cotton for the fifth consecutive season and an indicated supply for the current year of 27,200,000 bales, the bureau said:

"The increase in the current season's supply of foreign cotton in comparison with 1936-37 is largely the result of the marked increase in Russian, Brazilian and Chinese growths. The increase over the five-year average is due to marked increases in Indian, Egyptian and miscellaneous growths.

"Foreign production this season is expected to reach 20,100,000 bales. This would be an increase of 10 per cent over the record crop of the previous season and 84 per cent over the five-year average of 1928-32.

"Such a crop would exceed by 16 per cent the large 1937-38 United States production, whereas in the five years ended 1932-33 the domestic crop was about one-third larger than that of foreign countries."

Discussing domestic production, the report noted that the goal of the soil conservation program for 1938 was 28,000,000 acres, which, with yields equal to those of the last four years, would produce a crop about 6,300,000 bales under that of the current year.

"Such a domestic production probably would give a somewhat smaller supply of American cotton next season, despite the prospective marked increase in carryover on Aug. 1, 1938," said the report.

World Carryover

"World carryover of foreign cotton at the beginning of the 1938-39 season is also expected to be materially larger than on Aug. 1 this year. The lower prices being received by most foreign producers for their 1937-38 crop, however, may result in a decline in foreign acreage and production in 1938-39."

World cotton mill consumption during the year ended July, 1937, was reported at 31,000,000 bales—a new high record. Consumption of American cotton during this period was 13,100,000 bales—slightly larger than in the preceding year, but slightly less than the five-year average.

World consumption of foreign cotton—17,900,000 bales—was 18 per cent more than in the preceding year, and 65 per cent above the five-year average. While foreign consumption of foreign cotton increased greatly, foreign consumption of American cotton 1936-37 declined 15 per cent and was 30 per cent below the average for the five years ended July, 1933.

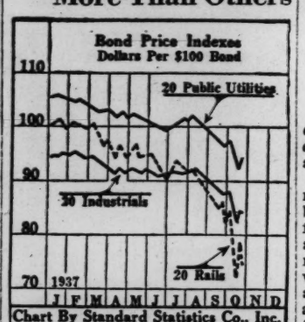
Record Consumption

But in the United States last year the consumption of American cotton set a new record—nearly 7,800,000 bales. The bureau said that "conditions in late October indicate that cotton consumption in the United States during the 1937-38 season will probably be less than the previous season, but well above the average for the five years ended 1932-33."

Increased supplies and lower prices of American cotton relative to other growths in the early part of the current season were considered "favorable to an increase in the proportion of American cotton consumed in foreign countries in 1937-38."

The supply of cottonseed in the United States was estimated at 7,900,000 tons—the largest since 1926-27. The indicated supply of cottonseed oil was reported the largest on record—the result of large stocks on hand at the beginning of the year, plus the near record production expected this season.

Railroad Bonds Sag More Than Others



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The extent to which utility, industrial and rail bond prices were affected by the recent recession of the market is indicated on the chart. Note that rail bond prices have sagged much faster than other divisions of the bond market.

American Telephone Calls $12,923,000 Debentures Due '39

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has called for redemption on Jan. 3, 1938, at par and accrued interest, $12,923,000 of the firm's 10-year 4½ per cent convertible debentures due July 1, 1939. The call price will fall from 105 to 100 on Jan. 1.

The debentures are the remainder of an issue of $219,112,700 sold to stockholders in May, 1929, at par, in the ratio of $100 of debentures for each six shares of stock. They were convertible into stock at $180 a share, beginning with 1930, but the conversion price was adjusted to $166.88 a share owing to the issuance of additional shares for subscription by stockholders of record of May 23, 1930. The present conversion price is $183.74. The conversion privilege will expire on Dec. 31.

In 1930, $206,029,200 of the debentures was retired through conversion into capital stock. At the present time, with A. T. & T. stock selling slightly above 150, there is no advantage in converting the debentures, and only a slight advantage existed at the year's high price of 187 for the shares. The debentures declined 2½ points to 100¾ Wednesday.

The company called for redemption three issues of 5 per cent bonds and debentures aggregating $332,850,000 in 1936 and the early part of 1937, funds for the purpose having been provided mainly through the sale of $335,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debentures in two issues in the final months of 1936.

Retirement of the convertible issue leaves outstanding, in addition to the new 3¼s, an issue of $95,170,700 of 5½ per cent debentures due Nov. 1, 1934, which are redeemable at 110 until May 1, 1941, and thereafter at par.

U. S.-Turkey Trade Pact Contemplated

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States contemplates the negotiation of a reciprocal trade agreement with Turkey, the State Department announced.

Legitimacy of Alleghany Dividend Is Questioned

WASHINGTON (AP)—Senate investigators assert that a subsidiary of the Van Sweringen railroad system "paid a dividend out of funds it didn't have" in order to enrich Alleghany Corporation, top holding company in the $3,000,000,000 Van Sweringen rail empire.

Acting Chairman Truman (D), Missouri, of the Senate Railroad Finance Investigating Committee summarized testimony before the committee.

He asserted that in 1931 the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico Railroad "declared a dividend out of funds it didn't have so the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico Railroad could declare dividends to the Missouri Pacific Railroad, so Missouri Pacific could declare dividends to Alleghany Corporation."

William Wyer, treasurer of Missouri Pacific, testified that he had no knowledge of the circumstances which led to the payment of the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico dividend in 1931. The St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico is a wholly-owned subsidiary of the New Orleans, Texas and Mexico, which in turn is controlled by Missouri Pacific, subsidiary of Alleghany.

Committee investigators submitted records to show that the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico line declared a dividend of $4,155,079 in 1931 and that only about $1,000,000 of this amount actually was paid in that year.

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FIRE! LIABILITY, AUTOMOBILE, BURGLARY AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF INSURANCE AT LOWEST RATES
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LOS ANGELES CHICAGO NEW YORK

Decline in Bank Deposits Seen Linked With Trade Recession

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Theories linking the current business recession to the 1937 decline in bank deposits have become a vogue here.

That these theories can have little mathematical precision is inevitable because there are so many different figures for total bank deposits. There are the deposits of the reporting member banks in 101 cities, available weekly; for all member banks, available monthly, for national banks available approximately every quarter, and for all banks, available at most every half year. Then there are demand deposits, time deposits, government deposits, and interbank deposits, with plenty of leeway for arguments as to which of these should be included in a total to be used in connection with such theories.

By pretty general agreement the figure of "net demand deposits—adjusted" is most frequently used. It excludes time deposits, which are presumably slow-moving and little related to business; it cuts out government deposits, for the sake of argument, and it cancels out interbank deposits, which seems only reasonable. Besides, this figure of "net demand deposits—adjusted" can be had every week, from the statement released by the Reserve Board every Tuesday for the previous Wednesday of the reporting member banks in 101 cities.

However, all the figures show pretty much the same story—an almost unbroken rise from 1933 to the end of 1936, and a fairly steady decline since then. Some of these figures in millions of dollars are as follow:

	All Banks Total Deposits	Per Cent Rate of Annual Increase	All Member Banks mand Total Deposits	Reporting Member Bks. "Net Demand Deposits Adjusted"
June 30, 1933	38,000	...	23,338	11,130*
December 30, 1933	38,505	3.0	23,771	11,383*
June 30, 1934	41,870	17.5	26,615	13,149*
June 28, 1935	45,766	9.2	29,496	12,977
June 30, 1936	51,335	12.3	34,098	14,563
December 31, 1936	53,701	9.4	35,893	15,571
March 31, 1937	52,577	...	34,746	15,120
June 30, 1937	53,274	...	35,440	15,187
July 28, 1937	.....	...	.....	15,033
September 1, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,924
September 29, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,864
October 6, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,628
October 13, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,801
October 20, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,789
October 27, 1937	.....	...	.....	14,804

*Earlier statistical basis. None of these figures include inter-bank deposits.

Naturally, the changes in these figures are closely related to changes in the assets of the banks. Bank assets are sold and the proceeds cancel deposit liabilities. Banks started to sell investments, particularly governments, about 15 months ago, and the rise in commercial loans began about the same time; but last spring the sale of assets began to more than offset the increase in commercial loans, with the result visible above—declining deposits. In recent months and weeks three types of bank assets have been subject to close attention by students of the banking figures—commercial loans, total investments, and more recently brokers' loans. For the reporting member banks the changes in these three in the past three months have been as follows:

(Millions of Dollars)

	Commercial Loans	Total Investm'ts	"Brokers' Loans"
Aug. 4	4,733	12,470	1,387
Aug. 11	4,788	12,414	1,356
Aug. 18	4,808	12,370	1,350
Aug. 25	4,828	12,357	1,355
Sept. 1	4,855	12,292	1,392
Sept. 8	4,905	12,274	1,363
Sept. 15	4,978	12,183	1,326
Sept. 22	4,778*	12,036	1,276
Sept. 29	4,810	12,022	1,227
Oct. 6	4,831	12,003	1,178
Oct. 13	4,871	12,005	1,161
Oct. 20	4,840	11,977	1,119
Oct. 27	4,780	12,012	956

*Basis changed.

Brokers' Loans Drop

These figures show a steady increase in commercial loans, a slight downtrend in investments, and a decrease of about $50,000,000 a week in brokers' loans for almost every week since Labor Day (when the big declines began) culminating in a drop of $163,000,000 the week after the big selling climax of October 19.

Outlook Is for Further Drop

On Oct. 27, however, the Journal reported more cautious bank loan policies— ". . . The increased caution thus far has been expressed chiefly in the application of credit checks . . . more frequent examinations of financial statements . . . they are watching inventory prices with greater care . . . character of accounts receivable was being appraised more searchingly. . . ."

Four three standard explanations of the continued rise in commercial loans are the undivided profits tax, the bumper 1937 crops, the unfavorable inventory situation, and the quiescence of the capital flotations market. It appears likely that the continuing downtrend of commodity prices and business activity will soon cause commercial loan volume to decline also.

Thus with brokers' loans, investments, and commercial loans declining or probably about to decline, the net demand deposits of the banking system appear likely also to shrink from here, continuing the shrinkage of the last nine months. It is also noteworthy that "money in circulation" is not quite making its usual seasonal increases, so that the margin of increase over last year is shrinking and, if seasonal influences are discounted, money in circulation may be levelling off or even shrinking slightly.

Is the bank deposit shrinkage caused by the business decline, or the business decline caused by the evaporation of deposits, or are both aspects of the same hidden cause? Different schools, different answers.

Power Output Up 4.1 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Production of electricity in the United States for the week ended October 30 stood at 2,254,947,000 kilowatt hours, a drop of 1.2 per cent from 2,281,636,000 kilowatt hours in the previous week but a gain of 4.1 per cent over 2,166,656,000 kilowatt hours in the like week last year, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

The institute reported the following percentage gains—with the exception of New England, down 2.0—for major geographic regions: Middle Atlantic 4.1, Central Industrial 3.2, West Central 2.5, Southern 3.4, Rocky Mountain 3.8, Pacific Coast 9.2.

'America's 60 Families' Tells of Great Wealth

NEW YORK (AP)—In a 500-page book entitled "America's 60 Families," Ferdinand Lundberg, former Wall Street financial writer, asserts that "the United States is owned and dominated today by a hierarchy of its 60 richest families, buttressed by no more than 90 families of less wealth."

"These families," Mr. Lundberg continues, "are the living center of the modern industrial oligarchy which dominates the United States, functioning discreetly under a de jure democratic form of government, behind which a de facto government, absolutist and plutocratic in its lineaments, has gradually taken form since the Civil War."

Woolen Mill to Close

ROCHESTER—Officials of Cocheco Woolen Mill at East Rochester, N. H., have announced a shutdown for two weeks and perhaps longer, due to a scarcity of orders. During the quiet period plans have been made for the installation of a new water tank and for general improvements throughout the plant.

Bank Clearings Up 0.3 P. C. Over 1936

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings at 22 leading cities totaled $5,311,305,000 in the week ended Nov. 3, an increase of 0.3 of 1 per cent over $5,296,277,000 in the comparable week a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 1.1 per cent ahead of the 1936 week.

The turnover at New York City dropped 5.0 per cent to $3,158,250,000 from $3,323,716,000 a year ago. Transactions at outside centers footed up $2,153,055,000 a gain of 9.2 per cent over last year.

Increases predominated at outside centers, some of the more important being Detroit 28.4 per cent; Seattle 26.6, Minneapolis 26.6, Cleveland 23.6 and Portland, Ore., 22.1.

Clearings at Chicago totaled $327,000,000, an increase of 11.8 per cent over $292,600,000 a year ago.

Pittsburgh Coal Company Shows Increase in Loss

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The Pittsburgh Coal Company, largest commercial producer of bituminous coal, reports gross operating profits of $1,210,154 for the three months ended Sept. 30 last, an increase of $107,154 over the similar period of 1936.

After deducting $1,000,000 for depletion, depreciation and providing for taxes, the company said it had a net loss of $413,492, compared with a loss of $219,497 a year ago.

The net loss for the 12 months ending Sept. 30 was placed at $790,000. For the corresponding period in 1936 the loss was $1,768,515.

Export Copper 10.90 Cents

NEW YORK—Sales of copper have been made on the export market at the equivalent of 10.90 cents a pound c. i. f. European base ports. This compares with sales on earlier cables at 11.05 cents.

World Not Ready For Gold Parities Now, Says Sprague

CLEVELAND, Nov. 3 (AP)—Dr. O. M. W. Sprague of Harvard University, a former New Deal monetary adviser, told the foreign trade council today "to stabilize currencies in a highly unstable world does not get you anywhere."

"Sooner or later the system will break down," he said.

"The fact that countries went off the gold standard for the first time in the history of man in times of peace makes it doubly important that when we return it should be on a firm basis.

"That is not a doctrine that is widely held at the present time."

George S. Messersmith, assistant secretary of state, hailed the Government's trade agreements program as "perhaps the only single, important, constructive element at work in this disordered world to bring back order into dislocated commercial markets."

Dr. Sprague, who spoke informally at a banking session, said the council's banking committee was "wise" in not recommending "the immediate stabilization of currencies."

Kent Suggests Gold Price Cut

Previously, W. A. Mitchell of J. P. Morgan & Co., reporting for the committee on stabilization of international currencies, said it did not offer "any suggestions regarding the redistribution of the gold now concentrated in the hands of a comparatively few nations." On the other hand, Fred I. Kent, Bankers Trust Co. (New York) director, sent a message to the meeting asserting:

"At the moment it is the belief of business men and economists that the price of gold will have to be reduced somewhat from its present high valuation to better meet business and trade needs of trading countries."

Dr. Sprague said further:

"I am personally convinced that the advance in the price of gold had very little to do with recovery in this country since 1933—but certainly there are a lot of my fellow economists who think so, and certainly there are a lot of voters who think so.

"I hope we can move forward to more definite stabilization than we now have." He cited recent evidences of stability among world powers, and said: "I think if the will were present it would be feasible for nations to return to gold now at approximately the present rates.

No Will to Stabilize

"I'm willing to stand on this ground; that the situation today as far as trading equilibrium is concerned is far closer to trading equilibration than in the 1920's—not only in trade but in foreign investments. But what we do not have is the desire, will, determination to establish the gold standard and maintain it. When we have made further progress in that direction I think we will be ready for currency stabilization in many nations of the world."

Sprague parted company with the Roosevelt Administration in November, 1933, expressing belief the Government was on the wrong track in seeking to "manage" currency. In 1930 he was adviser to the Bank of England.

George B. Roberts, vice-president of the National City Bank of New York, said he did not believe development of domestic industries in Latin America "forecast a lessened demand for foreign goods." With the rise of purchasing power there, he asserted, would come a greater demand for "prosperity" goods. He said an adjustment of bondholders' claims against some countries which had defaulted on debts was "essential to restoration of Latin American credit."

Joseph C. Rovensky, Chase National Bank vice-president, said he believed the largest single development in Europe in the last year was England's rearmament program. Referring to the stock slump he said:

Sees Bad Economics

"I believe the reason our stock market fell out of bed a few days ago was that we were confronted by a page full of foreign news—some of which we did not understand. I believe we lost our heads. I wish we could look a newspaper in the face, look at those headlines and say, 'Oh yeah!'"

Dr. Henry F. Grady, chairman of the Committee for Reciprocity Information, which has been conducting hearings on Czechoslovakian reciprocal trade negotiations, told an educational session:

"I never heard so much bad economics in such a short space of time as during the past week at committee hearings."

He subsequently added that the "bad economics" had come "from both manufacturers and their labor representatives."

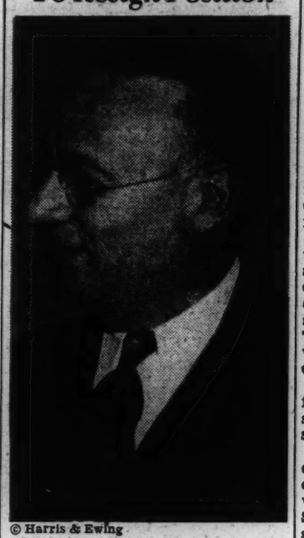
"Nobody suggested the possibilities of reductions in tariff—no one has ever suggested such possibilities to the committee," Grady explained. "It indicates a lack of willingness on the great part of American industry to co-operate in a program intended for the benefit of American business as a whole.

"As an illustration, we had one large trade association put in a brief strongly protesting against lowering duty on one commodity and another brief urging that we endeavor to get a concession from the negotiating nation on another commodity."

Power Securities Redemption

NEW YORK — Power Securities Corporation has announced that it will redeem on Dec. 1, 1937, at 101 and accrued interest, $1,450,000 principal amount of its collateral trust gold bonds, American 6 per cent series, including secured income bonds which have previously been selected for conversion into collateral trust gold bonds American 6 per cent series.

To Resign Position



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Charles F. Hosford Jr.

Chairman of the United States Coal Commission, Who Plans to Go Back Into Private Business

Coal Commission Chairman Decides To Quit Position

WASHINGTON (AP)—Charles F. Hosford Jr., chairman of the coal commission, stated he would resign and return to private business about the first of the year.

"For a long time I have considered going back to private business," Hosford said. "Personal circumstances have dictated my decision. I have no other statement to make. I think any announcement should come from the President."

The seven-man commission has been split four to three for several months over personnel and commission policies.

The minority group led by John C. Lewis of Iowa has complained vigorously that the minority group was not allowed an equal voice in the consideration of commission affairs with the majority, with which Mr. Hosford was aligned.

Mr. Lewis recently appealed to senators for aid in obtaining personnel records and reports have been current that Senator Wheeler (D-Mont) was planning to demand a senatorial investigation of the commission.

Hosford said he would not leave the commission until it had completed its major task of establishing minimum prices in the soft coal industry. Before his appointment, Mr. Hosford was a coal operator in Pennsylvania.

Grain Production Rise Is Reported By Italy in 1937

ROME (AP)—Increased production of wheat and other grains during 1937 has been reported by the Ministry of Agriculture.

It informed Premier Benito Mussolini that the year was "more than satisfactory" in the drive to make Italy economically self-sufficient, particularly in foodstuffs.

Statistics showed increased wheat, corn, oats and barley crops and predicted increases in corn and potatoes. The ministry forecast that the 1937 olive oil output would reach 66,050,000 gallons, compared with 44,491,280 last year. Wine production will be about the same as last year, the Ministry said.

Comparative figures in bushels were given as follows:

Crop	1937	1936
Wheat	236,064,137	224,314,650
Corn	110,095,702	100,203,141
Oats	22,519,144	17,557,523
Barley	8,583,293	7,113,242

Industrial Wages Advance Slightly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Average hourly earnings of American industrial workers rose three-tenths of a cent in September over those of August, but the number of employed workers declined 1.5 per cent during the month and total man-hours worked fell off 3.1 per cent, according to the regular monthly survey of wages, hours and employment in 25 manufacturing industries by the National Industrial Conference Board, just made public. The report also shows a decline of 2.6 per cent in pay roll disbursements for the month.

The average work week was reduced from 38.9 hours in August to 38.3 hours in September.

Actual weekly earnings fell from $27.76 to $27.43.

The purchasing power of weekly earnings or "real" earnings declined 1.6 per cent as a result of an increase in the cost of living during the month interval.

Illinois Farm Supply Co. To Pay $285,793 Dividend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PEORIA, Ill. — Patronage dividends of $285,793.51 are announced by the Illinois Farm Supply Company, to be distributed to 64 affiliated service companies and other co-operatives.

By the end of 1937, the affiliated "co-ops" will do a business of approximately $13,000,000. Their patronage returns this year are an increase of 22.3 per cent over last year's dividends.

The companies handle petroleum products and other farm supplies. They constitute one of the largest wholesale purchasing agencies, owned and controlled by farmers in the United States. Fred Herndon, Macomb, is president of the central company.

Rail Receiverships Must End, Senate Body Chairman Warns

WASHINGTON (AP)—Acting Chairman Truman (D), Missouri, of the Senate Railroad Finance Committee, warned a New York banking executive that the nation's railroads are "heading" toward Government operation unless private financing becomes more stable.

"We're trying to find a way to keep the railroads of the country in a stable condition and in the hands of the operators and owners so the Government won't have to step in and take charge of them," Senator Truman told Benjamin J. Buttenwieser, partner in Kuhn, Loeb & Co., New York bankers.

"And that's what you're heading for if you keep on having receivership after receivership," the Missouri Senator added.

Mr. Buttenwieser was testifying concerning the 1917 reorganization of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, which became a part of the Van Sweringen railroa dsystem in 1930 and went into receivership in 1933.

Senator Truman asked Mr. Buttenwieser whether he believed the proposed Missouri Pacific reorganization would "last as long as the other one did." Mr. Buttenwieser had testified that one of the partners of his firm was a member of the railroad's bondholders committee which has proposed a plan of reorganization.

Replying to Senator Truman's question, Mr. Buttenwieser said success of the reorganization proposal would depend partly on how well earnings fulfill expectations.

"The first reorganization didn't last much longer than a baby carriage," Mr. Truman asserted. "I'm hoping the proposed reorganization will be a little more permanent."

Mr. Buttenwieser defended the 1917 reorganization as "prudent and conservative" in the light of conditions at that time. He said it had failed because of increased costs and reduced revenues.

Previously, an attorney for the Guaranty Trust Company of New York had told the committee its published record contains "serious errors" and "biased captions" in testimony of company officials before the committee last winter.

Local Classified Advertising

LEGAL NOTICES LEGAL NOTICES

IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE PROVISIONS — AS STATED IN ARTICLE FOURTEENTH—OF THE WILL OF THE LATE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE—VIZ:

ARTICLE FOURTEENTH: Whereas my sister Mary E. Sullivan has died, and I have otherwise provided for my sister Harriet J. Bradbury, I do now carry out by immediate gift my public charitable purpose which in previous wills I (7) had provided for in remainder, and I do now give all the rest and residue of my property of every nature to the City of Boston the same to be held as a permanent charitable trust fund to be known as the George Robert White Fund and the net income only to be used for creating works of public utility and beauty for the amusement and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City of Boston. It is my intention that no part of said income, however, shall be used for a religious, political, educational or any purpose which it shall be the duty of the City in the ordinary course of events to provide.

The control and management of said Fund and the disbursement of the income shall be in the hands of a board of five trustees to consist of the Mayor, who shall be its chairman, the President of the City Council, the City Auditor, the President of the Chamber of Commerce and the President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston. If by the reason of the abolition of any one or more of these offices or the declination or resignation of any one or more of the persons holding them for the time being a vacancy or vacancies shall occur, I direct that such vacancies shall be filled by the remaining members of the board, by the election of the persons whose respective positions and duties shall in the opinion of the board most nearly correspond therewith. As this is a public charitable gift to the City of Boston, it is my intention that the (8) City shall at all times be officially represented by a majority of the board of trustees charged with its management. The business of the Fund shall be transacted through the regular departments of the City, viz. the Treasurer, Auditor, Corporation Counsel, etc., and a suitable office or offices for the use of the trustees shall be provided for them by the City in the City Hall or elsewhere, in which shall be kept all books and records of every nature relating to the management of the Fund, properly indexed and readily accessible during business hours for the reasonable inspection of citizens, so that all who so desire may have full knowledge of the conduct of the business of the Fund. I direct that said income shall not be anticipated or pledged beyond the amount actually in hand, but it may be accumulated for any purpose within the scope of the gift, and successive accumulations may be applied to the same object. Any work or works established from the Fund may be improved, extended, enlarged or added to from time to time, but the current expense of their care and maintenance shall be borne by the City. I also direct that no part of said income shall be mingled with other funds or applied in joint undertakings; but that each work established under this gift shall be separate and distinct, and shall always bear in a conspicuous place a suitable inscription identifying (9) it as erected or established from said George Robert White Fund. If for any reason the principal of said Fund shall at any time become impaired, the income shall be allowed to accumulate until such impairment shall have been made good.

Inasmuch as I believe an enlightened public opinion to be the most effective safeguard for the preservation and maintenance of such a charitable fund and the best guide to its effective use, I direct that at least once a year the trustees shall cause to be published in most, if not all of the dailly newspapers of general circulation in Boston, a full and comprehensive report, duly audited and signed and sworn to by at least three of their number, setting forth the receipts, disbursements and investments of the Fund and a copy of this fourteenth article of my will establishing it.

In order to diminish the chance of hasty or unconsidered action in the expenditure of income, I believe that no substantial expenditure should be made for any purpose until it shall have been under consideration by the trustees for at least three months.

As it is probable that said Fund will consist in greater part of real estate centrally situated in the City of Boston, which is reasonably sure to increase in value, I urgently recommend that such real estate be not sold for a period of at least one hundred (100) years, that leases of the same (10) shall be subject to revaluations as a basis of rentals every ten (10) years and where necessary shall provide for rebuilding by the lessees, that the real estate shall not be mortgaged, and the buildings thereon shall be kept fully insured.

If any clause or provision of the foregoing charitable gift should be found to be invalid in law, it shall not invalidate the gift as a whole but shall so far as possible be construed as an expression of my general intent.

While I think that Boston has now few if any superiors in beauty and in the many privileges it affords to its citizens, yet I believe it has greater possibilities for the future, and there are several public blessings among those afforded by other cities,—such as a zoological garden and handsome buildings, therefor, an aquarium, a forum of substantial proportions for public gatherings, etc.—which we do not possess. It is with such things as these in mind that I have established the foregoing trust fund.

I can conceive that pressure might be brought to bear to use the income of this Fund for small and comparatively unimportant needs, which might be equally deserving and technically within the general scope of the Trust as heretofore expressed. A use of it for such purposes to any substantial extent would be contrary to my intention, which is that its income, accumulated if need be for a time long enough to make it sufficient, should (11) be used only for important civic improvements.

I suggest that printed copies, in convenient pamphlet form of this the fourteenth article of my will be kept at the office of the trustees of the Fund for free distribution to citizens of Boston.

I request that the trustees named in this article shall annually designate one of their number who shall visit and inspect my lot in Forest Hills Cemetery in the months of April and September of each year, and report to the board any neglect or failure to comply with the provisions of the contract of perpetual care, as well as Article First of this my will, in regard to the care of said lot, and it shall be the duty of said trustees to see that such neglect or lack of care be remedied without delay.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND HEREWITH SUBMIT THE FIFTEENTH REPORT OF THE FUND—FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936:

CITY OF BOSTON—GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND
SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

	Principal Account	Income Account	Total
Balance of Cash in Bank, January 1, 1936	$4,687.75	$177,599.56	$182,287.31
Add:			
Receipts:			
Proceeds from sales of securities—as per attached statement	$78,270.86		$78,270.86
Proceeds from securities matured—as per attached statement		$12,000.00	$12,000.00
Receipts from real estate—as per Income Account		410,973.15	410,973.15
Interest received on securities		45,240.46	45,240.46
Total Receipts	$78,270.86	$468,213.61	$546,484.47
Total	$82,958.61	$645,813.17	$728,771.78
Deduct			
Disbursements:			
Securities purchased — as per attached statement	$82,149.54		$82,149.54
Accrued interest on securities purchased		$967.44	967.44
Disbursements on accoun. of real estate taxes, repairs, etc.—per Income Acct.		249,870.09	249,870.09
WPA Project—materials purchased		579.54	579.54
Administrative expenses		5,154.81	5,154.81
Advertising financial statement of fund		4,191.90	4,191.90
Disbursements on account of construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury		35,451.08	35,451.08
Total Disbursements	$82,149.54	$296,214.86	$378,364.40
Balance of Cash in Bank—December 31, 1936	$809.07	$349,598.31	$350,407.38

INCOME ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

Balance of Unexpended Income—Jan. 1, 1936			$365,290.17
Add:			
Receipts from Real Estate:			
Rents collected		$249,398.79	
Amount collected on alterations		125.00	
Interest collected on alterations		5,488.60	
Taxes collected from tenants		143,464.66	
Insurance premiums collected from tenants		6,385.34	
Electricity bills collected from tenants		351.35	
Water bills collected from tenants		1,508.54	
Miscellaneous items collected from tenants		58.00	
Fire losses collected from insurance companies		4,193.87	
Total Receipts from Real Estate		$410,973.15	
Deduct:			
Disbursements on Account of Real Estate:			
Taxes paid	$125,476.00		
Repairs	78,551.04		
Insurance	12,005.04		
Electric light and power	2,488.65		
Fuel and heat furnished	4,190.76		
Gas	60.70		
Wages paid	9,541.75		
Water	1,831.41		
Brokers' commissions	10,635.00		
Supplies	344.97		
Repairs to property damaged by fire	4,210.37		
Miscellaneous expense	534.40		
Total Disbursements on Account of Real Estate		249,870.09	
Net Receipts from Real Estate		$161,103.06	
Add:			
Other Receipts (Net):			
Interest received on securities	$ 45,240.46		
Less: Accrued interest on securities purchased	967.44	44,273.02	
		$205,376.08	
Deduct:			
Other Disbursements and Losses:			
W. P. A. Project—materials purchased	$ 579.54		
Administrative Expenses	5,154.81		
Advertising financial statement of fund	4,191.90		
Loss on securities matured—			

SEE PAGE 14

Inactive issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day	1,734,140
1937 vol. to date	356,049,359
1936 vol. to date	405,509,930

Stock Leaders Gain Moderately In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Stocks fell back and recovered at intervals in today's market. While many were unable to regain the ground lost in the previous session a quiet last-minute rally aided leaders to finish with modest gains.

Steels and motors flopped at the opening. There was a mid-day upturn, in which the worst sufferers substantially reduced their declines. Another dip came after noon, but dealings slowed appreciably. In the closing hour the principal steel and automotive issues received support.

Transfers were approximately 1,500,000 shares.

Bond Market Lower

Led by losses ranging to 3 points in the rail division, the bond market moved lower today.

Here and there prices moved up a bit. Higher were American Telephone & Telegraph 3¼s and Southern Railway 4s. But the general trend was downward.

Southern Pacific 4½ sagged 3 shortly before noon, and down around a point were New York Central 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and New Haven 6s.

Studebaker 6s were off 2 at one time. Down fractions to around a point were Alleghany 5s of 1950, Armour 4s, Goodyear 5s, International Paper 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Penn Dixie Cement 6s, and Walworth 4s.

Sagging among utilities were International Hydro Electric 6s and Utilities Power & Light 5s.

Brazil 6½s, among the foreigns, lost a point in the forenoon, following weakness of the milreis against the dollar in exchange dealings and yesterday's virtual abandonment of official coffee price control.

U. S. Governments were 6-32s of a point higher to 2-32s lower.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP)—Curb stocks, after a sharp break in early trading, recouped most of their losses today.

There were exceptions. Near the final hour Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea was selling 10½ lower, Pittsburgh Plate Glass off 3½, Aluminum Co. off 3, and Sherwin-Williams off 2.

Also lower were Montgomery Ward "A," Pan American Airways, Pennroad, and St. Regis Paper.

Up fractions were American Cyanamid "B," Cord Corp., and United Wall Paper.

Oils were irregular. Gulf Oil and Pantepec Oil were a shade higher, and lower were Creole Petroleum, International Petroleum, Sunray Oil and Venezuelan Petroleum.

Ruling strong all day, and failing to participate in the early break, were Lake Shore Mines and Pioneer Gold.

Niagara Hudson and Northern States power "A" tilted upward among the utilities, while down a shade were Electric Bond & Share, United Gas, Standard Power & Light, Arkansas Natural Gas "A," and American Gas & Electric.

Stoploss Selling Drops Wheat Values

CHICAGO, Nov. 4 (AP)—Stoploss selling late today led to maximum setbacks of more than 2½ cents a bushel for Chicago wheat values.

Breaking of season low price records in wheat continued, carrying the market here to more than 40 cents under the season's high. Weakness of securities, together with dearth of export demand for wheat from North America, had a notably bearish effect.

At the close, wheat was 1⅞-2⅜ under yesterday's finish, Dec. 89⅝-¾, May 90⅛-¼, corn ⅜ to 1 cent down, Dec. 57½-⅝, May 59⅛-¼, and oats ⅛-⅜ off.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: After early unsettlement, stocks closed on a more cheerful note today as transatlantic issues made partial recovery from morning lows.

Paris: The Bourse closed irregular today with internationals showing weakness and the industrial list improvement.

Liverpool: Cotton declined under hedging and liquidation in nearby positions, owing to a bearish view of the supply and demand outlook. closing prices were barely steady, 9 to 12 points lower.

Trade Publications Tried For 'Gas' Price-Fixing

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—The Tulsa market checker for Platt's Oilgram, a trade publication, declared in federal court he did not consider purchasing of independent gasoline by major companies in 1935 and 1936 as "pool" or "program" buying.

The Oilgram is one of three trade journals on trial with 23 oil firms and 46 executives on charges of conspiracy to raise gasoline prices. The prosecution charges they published artificial prices as "spot" market quotations.

John Steiger, 25, the market checker, described over the objections of Prosecutor John Henry Lewin the pool operated by the oil firms in 1934 under the NRA petroleum code.

"Back in 1934," the witness said, "we had some buying pools and buying programs in which the resources of the companies were pooled together and out of that central fund gasoline was bought. . . . The lineup in '35 was different. It was looser. It was individualized. The companies were buying individually."

Federal Judge Patrick T. Stone denied Lewin's motion to strike out Steiger's testimony as "unresponsive."

Studebaker Reports Loss

CHICAGO (AP)—The Studebaker Corp., South Bend, Ind., reported third quarter operating loss of $665,941 compared with a loss of $296,283 in the third quarter of 1936. Nine months net profit was $508,577 compared with $708,547, the corresponding 1936 period.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	38	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	5	38	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅛
85	45	Acme Steel (4)	1	58	58	58	—1
22⅜	9	Adams Exp (.30g)	27	10¼	9¾	10¼	— ⅜
38⅝	17½	Adams-Millis (2)	2	20¾	20¼	20¾	Nov 3
36	16½	Addressograph (1.40)	8	24	23	23	—1⅛
4⅜	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
80¼	53	Air Reduction (1a)	16	52	51	52	—1½
5¼	⅛	Air-Way El Ap	10	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
15¾	8	Alaska Jun (.60a)	75	12⅛	11⅞	12½	+ ⅝
5⅜	1	Alleghany	41	1⅝	1½	1½	
68½	10	Alleg pf xw	1	15½	15½	15½	Nov 1
59¾	11	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	14	13½	14	+ ¾
59	11	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	13½	13½	13½	Nov 3
52½	10½	Alleg pr pf	9	14½	13¾	14½	
45⅝	13	Alleg Stl (1.60)	10	19½	18¼	19½	+1
27⅞	6½	Allen Indust (1)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
258½	150	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	11	156	155	156	+ ½
17½	11	Allied Kid (1a)	1	11	11	11	Oct 30
33½	10	Allied Mills (2g)	6	14½	14½	14½	— ⅜
21⅞	6½	Allied Stores (.20a)	52	10⅝	9⅝	10⅜	— ⅜
85	50	Allied Stores pf (5)	5	59	58	58	—1⅛
83½	34	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	32	43½	41½	43	+1
39¾	8½	Alpha P Cem (1)	5	12⅛	12⅞	12⅞	—1⅛
87	1¼	Amal Leather	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
52½	19	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	—3
114⅞	69	Amerada (2)	10	60	59	59	—1
101½	53½	Am Ag Ch Del (6½g)	1	64½	64½	64½	
41⅜	10	Am Bank Note (3⅓g)	18	14½	13½	14½	— ⅜
80¾	28	Am Brake Sh (2g)	10	38	37¼	37¼	— ¾
121	79½	Am Can (4a)	21	88¾	86½	88¾	+ ½
174	151⅞	Am Can pf (7)	1	160	160	160	
71	15¼	Am Car & Fdy (¼g)	15	21	19¾	21	—1¼
104½	36	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	3	45½	44½	44½	Nov 3
33¾	11¼	Am Ch & Calve (1g)	28	17⅝	16½	17½	+ ¼
150	86	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	1	95	95	95	Oct 29
112	90	Am Chicle (4a)	5	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	+ ¼
23⅝	5¼	Am Colortype	5	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ¾
30¾	8¼	Am Coml Alcohol	6	13½	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
33⅝	12½	Am Crys Sug (3¼g)	2	17	16¾	17	— ½
13½	2	Am Encaustic Tiling	20	4½	4	4½	
17	5	Am European	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 29
13¾	2½	Am Foreign Pow	21	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
58⅞	17	Am & For P $6 pf	3	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
68⅞	19	Am & For P $7 pf	3	25	25	25	+ ½
38½	5¾	Am & For P 2 pf	1	10¾	10¼	10¾	+ ¾
21	7¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	11½	11	11	Nov 3
11¼	2½	Am Hide & Leather	21	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
55¾	20½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	3	24	23¾	24	—1
52⅜	32¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	38	38	38	
4¾	1⅛	Am Ice	2	2	2	2	
37⅝	14	Am Ice pf (1½g)	1	16¾	16¾	13⅜	—1¼
17¾	6⅝	Am International	2	7¾	7½	7⅝	—
58⅞	14½	Am Locomotive	20	19½	18½	19½	
125	53	Am Locomotive pf	2	67⅞	65¼	65¼	—6¾
29⅜	10⅛	Am M & Fdy (1)	10	14¾	13⅝	14¾	+ ⅞
13⅜	3	Am M & Met (.60)	3	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
68¾	29	Am Metal (1¼g)	18	29¼	29	29¼	—2¾
139½	105	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	2	105	105	105	Oct 22
16½	3	Am Power & Light	71	6¾	5⅞	6⅜	+ ¼
87⅛	31	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	2	44¼	43¼	43¼	—1¼
72½	26	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	4	38½	37⅜	37⅜	—1⅝
29⅛	9¼	Am Rad & St S (.60)	87	12⅜	11¾	12⅛	
45¼	15½	Am Roll Mill (2)	68	24⅜	23⅜	24⅛	
101⅞	70	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	8	78	77½	77½	—1¼
36	17½	Am Safety Raz (2)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	
29	7½	Am Seating (¼g)	6	14½	14½	14½	
105¾	45½	Am Smelt & R (4g)	*50	52⅜	50½	51¾	—1⅛
154	130	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	3	131	130	131	Nov 3
67½	46	Am Snuff (3a)	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	— ¾
73¼	22½	Am Steel Fdrs (1½g)	31	26¾	26	26¾	— ¼
26½	10½	Am Stores (1½g)	3	12	12	12	— ½
56⅞	28¼	Am Sugar Ref (2)	9	30⅛	30	30	
143¾	104⅞	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	117	117	117	+2
27⅞	14	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	2	18	18	18	—1¾
187	140	Am Tel & Tel (9)	76	151¾	149½	150⅝	+ ⅜
99	66	Am Tobacco (5)	5	69	69	69	— ½
99⅞	68½	Am Tobacco B (5)	15	71¾	71¼	71⅜	— ⅝
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	8	138½	138¼	138¼	— ¼
20⅛	4¼	Am Type Founders	9	7	6⅝	7	
29½	8	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	33	12	11⅛	11¾	
107	72	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	5	83	82⅜	83	+1
14⅜	3½	Am Woolen	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
79	30½	Am Woolen pf (3k)	9	39	38½	38½	— ½
20	2¼	Am Zinc L & S	54	7¾	6½	7⅛	+ ⅛
79⅜	27½	Am Zinc pr pf (2½g)	1	40	40	40	Nov 3
69½	24¾	Anaconda (1¼g)	220	28⅜	26⅞	27⅜	— ⅜
97	39	Anacon W&C (3½g)	1	46	46	46	+1
24¾	10	Anchor Cap (.45g)	4	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
37½	7	Andes Copper	2	13	13	13	—1
10¼	2⅝	A P W Paper	1	4	4	4	
46	31	Arch-Dan-M (1½g)	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	Oct 30
111	93	Armour Del pf (7)	5	98¾	97¾	98¾	+ ¾
13¾	4⅝	Armour Ill (.70g)	93	7¼	7	7	— ⅛
99½	65	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	4	74	73	73	Nov 3
127	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	97¼	97¼	97¼	Oct 23
70½	30	Armstrong (2g)	18	40⅝	39	39⅞	— ⅞
16¼	4⅞	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ¼
17⅜	2⅜	Artkom	5	5	4¾	4⅞	
24¾	6⅜	Assd Dry Goods	24	9¼	8⅜	9¼	— ⅛
101	75	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	75	75	75	Oct 21
125	107	Assd D G 2 pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	35	Associates Invest (3)	1	42	42	42	+3
94¾	35	Atch T & S F (2g)	48	39	37½	37½	— ½
104	78	Atchison pf (5)	2	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞	Nov 3
55½	18	All Coast Line	21	26	24	25¼	+ ¾
29	5	All Gulf & W In	6	8⅝	7½	7½	Nov 3
44	9	Atl G & W In pf	12	16½	14¾	14⅜	Nov 3
37	18	Atl Refining (1)	19	23	22½	22⅝	+ ⅜
116½	101⅜	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	103	103	103	+ ½
18½	7⅝	Atlas Corp (.80)	17	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
52⅜	39¼	Atlas Corp pf (3)	4	44	43⅞	44	
94	40½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	50	50	50	—5
18¼	4½	Atlas Tack (½g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
36¾	6¼	Auburn Auto	6	10	9½	10	+ ¼
9½	2	Austin Nichols	4	3¾	3⅜	3⅜	Nov 3
9¼	2¼	Aviation Corp	17	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
B							
23¾	5	Baldwin Loco ct	28	8¼	7⅞	8⅛	
40½	8½	Balt & Ohio	81	13	12⅛	13	+ ⅜
47¾	10	Balt & Ohio pf	5	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
45	30	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	34	34	34	— ¼
43⅜	10⅛	Barber Co (1g)	12	16½	15¾	16½	+ ½
32	9	Barker Bros	2	12	11½	11½	Nov 3
35¼	10	Barnsdall (1)	74	14⅜	13⅝	14⅜	— ¼
20¼	9¼	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	10	12	12	12	— ⅛
28¾	13¼	Beatrice Cr (1a)	1	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
105¾	98	Beat Cr pf xw (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 29
114¾	90¾	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	99½	99½	99½	Oct 29
15¾	7⅜	Belding-Hem (1)	1	9¾	9	9	— ⅛
88⅛	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	8¼	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	62	13⅝	12½	13⅝	+ ⅝
23¾	15	Benef In Ln (2g)	3	18½	18¼	18½	— ½
62¾	37¾	Best & Co (2½a)	1	39	39	39	—2
105½	41	Beth Steel (4g)	127	50⅜	47½	50	+ ¾
20	14	Beth Steel 5% pf (5)	1	15⅞	15¼	15⅞	+ ⅜
129½	87	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	92½	92½	92½	—1½
69¾	28	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ½
38	13½	Black & Decker (1a)	1	18	16	16	Nov 3
29⅞	9	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	7	13¼	13	13	
49¾	16	Boeing Airplane	40	23	21⅝	22½	+ ¾
48⅛	21	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	7	28½	28½	28½	+ ½
25	15	Bond Stores (1.60)	15	15¾	15¾	15¾	—1
28	17⅛	Borden (1.60)	43	20⅜	19⅞	20	
50⅝	24¼	Borg-Warner (2)	67	31¼	30	31¼	+ ¼
15¾	3	Boston & Maine	1	4½	4½	4½	— ½
4½	½	Botany C M A	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Nov 3
35⅜	18¼	Bower R Bear (2g)	2	22	21½	22	— ⅛
23¼	7	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	13	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
59⅞	18	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	14	27	25½	27	
53½	33	Briggs & Strat (5)	1	34	34	34	—1
47	29	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	2	31½	31½	31½	— ½
8	1	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
38½	6⅞	Bklyn & Q T pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Nov 3
53	8	Bklyn-Man Tr	28	13¾	12¾	13¾	+ ⅛
102¼	32½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	3	40	39½	39½	+ ½
52¾	19¼	Bklyn Un Gas (1.60)	4	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
50	37	Brown Shoe (3)	1	38	38	38	Nov 3
24½	6	Bruns-Balke (½g)	13	9¼	8⅝	9¼	+ ¼
25¼	6½	Bucyrus-Erie (¼g)	7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	70	5⅜	5¼	5½	— ⅛
13	2½	Budd Wheel (.20g)	13	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
45¼	10¾	Bullard Co (1)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
65¼	26	Bulova Watch (4a)	15	35⅝	35	35⅜	
18⅜	7	Burlington Mills (1)	*10	9	8½	9	+ ⅛
35⅝	15	Burr Ad Ma (1a)	8	19⅜	19	19½	— ⅜
11¾	1¾	Bush Terminal	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
39	8	Bush Term 7% deb	3	11½	11	11	Nov 3
18¼	5½	Butler Bros (.60)	5	9¼	9	9¼	— ⅛
36¼	16¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	22	22	22	— ⅞
9¼	2¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	8	3¾	3½	3¾	
33¾	6	Byers Co	8	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
34⅜	12⅛	Byron Jackson (2a)	4	20	19¾	19¾	— ¾
C							
48¼	20½	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	25	25	25	—1½
52½	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51½	51½	51½	Oct 25
6½	1	Callahan Z-Ld	26	2⅛	2	2⅛	
20½	4	Calumet & H (1.10g)	39	8⅞	8¼	8½	— ¼
37⅜	10½	Campbell Wy (1)	5	16½	16½	16½	— ½
38¼	9½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	31	15¼	14	15	+ ⅜
17½	6⅞	Canadian Pacific	20	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ¼
61½	33	Cannon Mills (1½g)	3	33½	33½	33½	
18½	6½	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	7	7	7	— ¾
35⅜	18	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Nov 3
9½	2⅞	Carriers & Gen(.15g)	6	4	3⅞	4	— ⅜
191¾	89	Case (J I) (6g)	21	97	94¾	97	+ ¾
100	53½	Caterpil Trac (2)	6	57	56¼	56¼	—1¾
105¼	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	105	105	105	Oct 26
41½	17	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	47	22¾	21½	22¾	+ ¼
115	100	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Oct 23
48¼	21	Celotex (1.20c)	4	28	26	26	Nov 3
39¼	24	Cent Aguir (1½a)	6	26¾	25	26¾	+ ¼
12⅝	2	Cent Fdy	37	4	3½	3½	— ⅜
41¾	8	Cent RR NJ	1	12	12	12	+ ½
24¾	4	Cent Rib M (.40c)	2	6	6	6	Nov 3
14½	3½	Cerro de Pas (4a)	15	43¼	42	43	— ½
23⅝	3⅛	Certain-teed	35	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
63¼	29½	Champ Pap & F (2)	1	31	31	31	+1
48	5	Checker Cab	2	11	10½	10½	Nov 3
68⅞	31	Ches & Ohio (3.80a)	43	37¾	36⅞	37½	— ⅜
100	89¼	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	89½	89½	89½	Oct 21
90½	41½	Ches Corp (3)	6	48½	47	47	Nov 3
4¾	¾	Chi & E Ill	1	2	2	2	— ⅛
12¼	2	Chi & E Ill pf	6	4½	4½	4½	Nov 1
6⅜	1	Chi & N W	10	2½	2	2	— ⅛
19½	3	Chi & N W pf	4	6	5½	5½	+ ⅜
4	1	Chi Gt West	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
18¼	2	Chi Gt West pf	6	5½	5½	5½	
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1½g)	6	14	14	14	
3¼	⅞	Chi M St P & P	12	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
7¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P pf	5	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
33	6¾	Chi Pneu T	12	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ½
45	29½	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	1	31	31	31	— ½
3⅝	1	Chi Rk Is & P	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Oct 29
8¾	1	C R I & P 6% pf	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
10½	1⅝	C R I & P 7% pf	1	3	3	3	+ ⅛
27½	6½	Chi Yell Cab (1½g)	2	10	10	10	—1⅜
22½	12	Chick Cot Oil	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
15⅞	3	Childs Co	10	6½	6	6	
138¼	53½	Chrysler (10g)	372	71⅝	68	70¼	+ ⅝
21⅜	11	City Ice & F (2)	3	14	13½	13½	— ⅛

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10⅝	2	City Stores	7	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
48	24½	Clark Eq (4.30g)	4	30	30	30	—1
48½	23	Clev Graph B (1½g)	1	28	28	28	
37	28½	Climx Molyb (.90g)	10	32¾	31	31¾	—1¼
29⅞	13½	Cluett Peabody (1)	15	14¾	14½	14½	
170½	93¾	Coca-Cola (3)	5	118	117	118	
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	58¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
25¾	8½	Colgate-Palm (½)	25	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ¼
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
62¾	20¾	Coll & Aik (5g)	26	31	29¼	30	— ½
51⅞	11¼	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	4	16	15¼	15¼	
32	18	Colum Br A (1.45g)	8	20	20	20	— ⅜
31½	17½	Colum Br B (1.05g)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ⅜
20⅞	4⅝	Colum G&El (.45g)	70	8½	8⅛	8⅜	
108	68½	Colum G&El pf A (6)	4	80	80	80	+1
39½	10	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	10	16½	16⅜	16½	—1
46⅞	27	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	2	30	30	30	— ½
125¾	57	Colum Carbon (4a)	2	82¼	81	81	—3
69¼	33½	Coml Credit (4a)	12	42¾	40⅛	42¼	+ ¾
114	88½	Coml Credit pf (4¼)	2	88½	88½	88½	Nov 3
80¼	39½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	45¾	44¼	45¾	
120	95	Coml I Tr cv pf (4¼)	1	99	99	99	Oct 29
21¼	5	Coml Solv (.60)	22	8½	8⅜	8½	— ⅛
4⅛	1	Comwith & Sou	87	2	1⅞	1⅞	
75⅝	35	Comwlth & So pf (3)	6	41	40	41	
19½	4⅛	Conde Nast	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
45½	21	Congoleum-Nairn (2)	7	24	23¾	24	— ¼
19¼	10	Congress Cigar	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	Nov 3
33¾	8	Consol Aircraft	13	12	11½	11⅞	— ¼
18⅞	4¾	Consol Cigar	6	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
49⅞	22	Consol Edison (2)	*89	24¼	23⅜	23⅜	— ⅜
108	93	Consol Edison pf (5)	5	97	96⅜	96¾	+ ½
5¾	1	Consol Film	7	2	2	2	
18¾	4¼	Consol Film pf	4	8½	8	8½	— ⅜
13½	3¼	Consol Laundries	36	4½	4⅛	4¼	— ½
17⅞	7	Consol Oil (.80a)	73	10	9¾	10	— ¼
105⅞	101	Consol Oil $5 pf (5)	1	101	101	101	Nov 1
10⅜	2⅝	Consol RR Cuba pf	5	4	4	4	Nov 3
1⅜	⅜	Consol Textile	12	½	⅜	½	+ ⅛
13¼	3	Consol Coal	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅜
52¾	16	Consol Coal pf	4	20	20	20	Nov 3
92½	80¼	Consum Pow pf (4½)	1	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	Nov 3
37⅜	10¾	Container Corp (1.20)	*21	17	16½	17	+ ¼
37¾	7½	Cont Baking A	18	12⅜	12	12⅜	— ⅛
60	37	Cont Baking B	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
109¾	65	Cont Baking pf (8)	2	77	77	77	— ½
104½	95½	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	95½	95½	95½	— ½
115	90	Crane Co cv pf (5)	5	95	92	92	—3
37	21¾	Cream of Wh (2g)	2	23½	23½	23½	— ½
28¾	7	Crosley Radio	4	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
100⅞	31⅜	Crown Cork (2)	14	37½	36¾	37¼	+ ¼
56½	38	Crwn Ck pf ww (2¼)	1	38	38	38	Nov 1
47¼	35	Crwn Ck pf xw (2¼)	2	35	35	35	Oct 29
25¼	8½	Crown Zellerb (¼g)	30	13¼	12⅝	13¼	+ ⅝
108¾	70	Crown Zeller pf (5)	2	79⅞	76	76	Nov 3
81¾	21	Crucible Steel	11	30½	29¼	30¼	— ¾
135	90	Crucible Stl pf (5¼k	1	92	92	92	Oct 23
3	⅝	Cuba Co	2	1	1	1	Oct 30
14⅜	2¾	Cuban-Am Sugar	8	5	4⅞	4⅞	
43	16	Cudahy Pack	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	
20⅝	4	Curtis Publishing	27	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Not Debt Cut But Profit Rise Seen Basic Rail Need

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 4—Restoration of earning power and not necessarily reduction of debt is basic in the problem of improving the credit of American Railroads, Fairman R. Dick, financial adviser of the Association of American Railroads and chairman of the Railroad Securities Committee of the Investment Bankers Association, told members of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York at their monthly meeting here today.

"Railroad debt has not been increasing relative to the plant; it has been decreasing," Mr. Dick said. "Fixed charges have not been increasing relative to the plant or to the service performed; they have been decreasing. Capital structures have not outgrown the demand for service represented, let us say, by gross revenues, but the demand for transportation, measured by gross revenues, has far outstripped capitalization."

Wage Resolutions

Government regulation of hours and wages as proposed in the pending Black-Connery bill was opposed by the Chamber of Commerce in a resolution, copies of which were to be sent to President Roosevelt and members of Congress.

Conservative policies followed by railroads of ploughing back earnings and financing by sales of stock reduced railroad debt from 54 per cent of road and equipment account in 1894 to 45 per cent in 1929, according to Mr. Dick.

"A sound comparison of fixed charges in relation to operating expenses should be made by taking a period of depression years and comparing it with another period of depression years, or a period of prosperous years," Mr. Dick continued. "Thus, we find that in this major depression, the burden of charges is approximately 40 per cent less than it was in the last major depression, that of the 90's. Moreover, we find that the burden of charges in the prosperous years of the 20's was approximately 50 per cent less than the prosperous years from 1900 to 1907."

Mr. Dick held that while railroad security holders failed to realize that the troubles of railroads were not increased charges but declining net earnings available to pay them, they were beginning to sense a fallacy in reorganization proposals which cut too deeply into capital structures.

"The problem of railroad credit not only can be solved, but will be solved as soon as it is fully realized that the difficulty is inadequate earnings," he continued. "For the past 50 years certain railroad burdens have been increasing. Taxes have gone up ten fold, wage and material costs also have gone up. This increasing burden has been somewhat obscured by the decreasing burden of interest, but has been so great that out of $1 in gross revenues today, the railroads have left but 15 cents, whereas during periods of sound credit in the past they have had double that amount."

Adjustment Possible

Mr. Dick saw no economic obstacles to an adjustment of rates and expenses which would permit the restoration of a sound relationship between railroad revenues and expenses.

"This means, of course, that I do not regard truck or waterway transportation as a serious barrier to accomplishing the desired results," he said. "The most important factor is a realization of the true natufe of the problem by the public at large and governmental bodies in particular."

Section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act was not responsible for delay in reorganization of railroad systems in receivership, according to Mr. Dick, who held that the purpose of the Act was sound and that after amendment it would result in greatly improved methods of reorganization.

Investment Trusts

Admin Fd 2d Inc	12.03	12.80	
Affiliated F Inc	4.43	4.89	
American Bid	16.00	17.70	
Am Business Shrs	.72	.80	
Am Gen Equip Inc	.67	.75	
Am Ins Stocks	4.50	4.75	
British Type Inv	.37	.52	
Broad St Inv	23.50	25.13	
Bullock Fund	13.375	14.625	
Can Inv Fund	3.55	3.95	
Century Shrs Tr	20.43	21.97	
Chain St Inv Corp	.25	1.00	
Chain St Investor	17.96	19.10	
Dividend Shrs	1.21	1.33	
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	18.41	19.77	
Eaton & Howard Fd F	11.72	12.58	
Equity Corp $3 pf	28.00	31.00	
Fidelity Fund Inc	18.53	20.01	
Fund Investors Inc	16.30	17.20	
Gen Capital	30.17	32.44	
Gen Investors Tr	4.78	5.20	
Ingorp Investors	16.73	17.99	
Loomis Sayles 2d Fd	35.75	38.75	
Maryland Fund	6.17	6.77	
Mass Invest Tr	19.73	20.93	
Mutual Invest	10.80	11.90	
Nation Wide Voting	1.30	1.43	
New England Fund	12.54	13.48	
Northern Secur	.....	.....	
Old Colony Tr Assoc	10.50	12.50	
Plymouth Fund Inc	.48	.56	
Quarterly Income Sh	10.84	.....	
Railway & Light Sec	9.00	11.00	
Repub Invest Fund	.40	.45	
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	4.50	6.50	
Spencer Trask Fund	14.65	15.42	
Stand Util Inc	.52	.56	
State Street Invest	86.00	89.00	
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.65	.73	
Trusteed Industry Shre	.94	1.03	
US El Lt & P Voting	.79	.87	
Wellington Fund	13.49	14.85	
World Invest'Tr	5.46	5.93	

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	5.50	6.375
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.63	.....
Cumulative Tr Sh	4.55	.....
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	1.70	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	2.70	.....
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	2.48	.....
Diversified Tr C	3.60	.....
Diversified Tr D	5.35	5.95
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.80	4.05
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.71	5.25
Nation Wide Sec	3.28	3.38
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	53.625	.....
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.10	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	2.60	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	2.55	.....
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	2.35	.....
Repres Tr Shrs	9.86	10.36
Super of Am Tr AA. BB	2.06	.....
Super of Am Tr C. D	5.68	.....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	12.50	13.00
US Elect Lt & Pow "B"	1.80	1.90

Investment Banking

Bancamer Blair	6.25	7.25
First Boston Corp	12.25	13.75
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	1.375	2.375

Keystone Custodian Funds

	Liq. Sales value price Bonds	K-2	Liq. Sales value price 10.95	11.98
B-1	30.50	32.24	Common Stocks	
B-2	23.40	25.61		
B-3	15.77	17.26	S-1	27.30 29.81
B-4	7.71	8.51	S-2	16.21 17.72
Preferred Stocks			S-3	12.72 13.90
K-1	18.21	17.66	S-4	5.60 6.21

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 3¼s '45-43	106.24	106.22	106.24
1 3¼s '46-44	106.17	106.17	106.17
5 4s '54-44	111.21	111.21	111.21
4 2¾s '47-45	102.30	102.30	102.30
8 3¾s '56-46	109.30	109.30	109.30
31 3 s'48-46	104.16	104.12	104.16
27 3½s '49-46	105.1	105.1	105.1
5 4¼s '52-47	115.23	115.21	115.23
3 2¾s '51-48	100.29	100.25	100.26
273 2½s '53-49	98.10	98.8	98.10
2 2¾s '54-51	100.3	100.2	100.2
0 3s '55-51	103.1	102.31	103.1
16 2½s '60-55	100.25	100.23	100.25
7 2¾s '59-56	99.25	99.22	99.25

Home Owners' Loan

34 2¾s '49-39	100.31	100.30	100.31
5 2¼s '44-42	100.22	100.22	100.22
6 3s '52-44	102.20	102.17	102.17

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Alleghany 5s'44	80½	79	79
7 Alleghany 5s'49	69	69	69
74 Alleghany 5s'50 st	26½	25⅞	26½
6 Allegh Val 4s'42	108½	108¼	108¼
1 Allied Strs 4½s'51	90	90	90
98 Allis Chalmers 4s'52	103½	102¾	102¾
22 Am & For P 5s 2030	65	64⅝	64⅜
8 AmIGChem 5½s'49	103½	103½	103½
33 Am T&T 5½s'43	113½	113½	113½
15 Am T&T 3¾s'66	100¼	100	100¼
30 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	100¾	100½	100¾
35 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100¼	100	100⅛
3 Am T Pdr cv '50	105	104	105
1 Am W W & E 6s '75	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	103¾	102¾	103¼
9 Arm Del 4s '57	94⅛	94	94
32 Arm Del 4s '58	94⅛	94	94
6 AT&SF 4s '95	110⅛	110	110
2 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	102⅛	102	102
12 A C Line 1st 5s '52	94½	94½	94½
1 A C Line 4½s'64	78½	78½	78½
1 Bald Loco 5s '40 st	102	102	102
25 B & O rfg 6s '95	55⅝	55	55
32 B & O 1st 5s '48	83	82	82
19 B & O rfg 5s '95	48¼	47½	47½
2 B & O 5s '96 F	48	48	48
10 B & O 5s 2000 D	49	48	48
51 B & O cv 4½s '60	41½	41⅛	41½
17 B & O 4s '48	78⅛	78	78⅛
1 B & O 4s PLE&WV '41	76	76	76
1 B & O 5s S W '50	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 Bell T Pa 5s'48 B	117¼	117¼	117¼
29 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
30 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	93½	93⅛	93⅛
39 Beth Stl 5s '87	50⅜	49⅞	50
10 Beth & Me 4¾s JJ'61	46⅝	46⅛	46⅛
27 Boston & Me 5s '55	51	50½	50⅛
7 Bos & NY Air L 4s '55	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
5 Bot Con M 6½s '34 ct	10¾	10¾	10¾
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s'68	101⅝	101⅛	101⅜
12 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	63	62	63
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	111½	111½	111½
12 Bkly RGas 5s '45	113	113	113
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	103	102⅞	103⅞
16 Buf R&P 4½s '57	55½	55	55½
12 Bush Term 5s 55	47⅝	47½	47½
2 Cal Pack 5s 40	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
5 Can Sou 5s 62	107	107	107
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	115¼	115¼	115¼
4 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	117½	117½	117½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
6 Can Pac 4½s 46	102¾	102⅝	102⅜
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
22 Can Pac 4s perp	88½	87¾	87¾
1 Caro C&O 6s 52	107½	107½	107½
2 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	80¼	80¼	80¼
13 Cen of Ga 5½s 59	8¼	7½	8
1 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	8¼	8¼	8¼
13 Cenof Ga cn 5s 45	12	12	12
6 Cen Ill E&G 5s 51	96⅜	96⅛	96⅜
5 Cen New Eng 4s 61	48	48	48
9 Cen Pac 5s 60	74⅝	73¾	74⅜
18 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	103¾	103¼	103½
1 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	37	37	37
7 Certain-td 5½s 48	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛
1 C&Colo 1st 5s 39	106¼	106¼	106¼
1 C&O 4½s 92	118	118	118
7 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	95¼	94¾	95¼
7 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	111½	111½	111½
6 CB&Q 4½s 77	106⅛	106	106
2 Chi Ed Ill 5s 51	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛
2 Chi & E Ill 5s 51 ct	14	14	14
13 Chi & Erie 5s82	113¼	113¼	113¼
2 Chi I & L 6s '66	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
27 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	11⅛	10¾	11⅛
41 CMSP & P aj 5s 2000	4½	4	4
2 Chi & N W 6½s '36	22	22	22
9 Chi & N W rfg 5s 2037	11	10⅝	10⅝
4 Chi & N W gm 5s '87	18½	18	18
16 Chi & N W cv 4¾s'49	7½	7½	7½
4 Chi & N W 4½s 2037	10¼	10¼	10¼
4 Chi & N W 4½s 2037 C	10	10	10
10 Chi & N W 4s '87	18	17½	17½
10 Chi & N W 3½s '87	17½	17½	17½
5 C R I & P 4½s'34 A	9¼	9¼	9¼
7 C R I & P 4½s '52 A ct	9	8½	9
7 C R I & P cv 4½s '60	5½	5	5
3 C R I & P 4s '88	19	19	19
29 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	9½	9	9
4 C R I & P rfg 4s '34 ct	8½	8½	8½
10 Chi Un Sta 3¾s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Chi Un Sta 3½s '51	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Chi & W Ind 4¼s '62	96¼	95¾	95¾
3 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	98	97¾	97¾
19 Cinn Gas & Elec 3¾s '66	102	101⅞	102
2 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
10 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	105¼	105¼	105¼
5 Clev Un Term 5s '73	102	101¾	102
3 Clev Un Term 4½s '77 C	97½	97½	97½
1 Col F & I 5s '70	60	60	60
6 Col & So 4½s '80	45⅜	43	43
1 Columbia G 5s '52 Ap	93	93	93
3 Columbia G 5s '52 May	94	94	94
2 Columbia G 5s 1961	93	92½	93
7 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	105¼	105	105¼
5 Com'l Cred 2¾s '42	100½	100⅜	100½
4 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s'51	102	102	102
6 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104⅝	104¾
5 Con Edis 3½s '56	102¼	102¼	102¼
8 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	107½	107½	107½
16 Con Oil 3½s '51	96	95¾	95¾
4 Container 5s '43	89	88	88
14 Crane Co 3½s '51	100	99¼	99¼
2 Crown Cork 4s '50	105	105	105
5 Crown Will 4s '51	103½	103¼	103¼
7 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	69¾	69⅜	69⅝
10 Del P & L 4½s '57	107	107	107
4 D & R G 4s '36	14	13½	14
2 D & R G W 5s '55 asd	6½	6½	6½
7 D & R G W 5s '78	10½	10½	10½
1 Det Ed 4½s '61	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
8 Det Ed 4s '65	108¾	108½	108¾
9 Det Ed 3½s '66	104¾	104½	104¾
2 Det Tun 4½s '61	111	111	111
13 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	106⅞	106⅝	106⅞
7 E Ten V&G cn 5s '56	105¼	105¼	105¼
7 Elec Auto Lite 4s '52	102⅜	102½	102⅜
10 El Paso NatGas4½'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
8 Erie rfg 5s '67	48	47	47
7 Erie rfg 5s '75	47	46¾	47
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	87½	87½	87½
5 Erie cv 5s '53 A	52¾	52¾	52¾
3 Erie & Jer 6s '55	115¾	115⅞	115¾
15 Fairbanks Morse 4s '56	101	100¾	101¾
2 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	7½	7½	7½
61 Fla E Cst 5s '74	8½	7⅞	7⅞
6 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	50¼	50	50
1 Francis Sug 6s '56	52	52	52
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	100¼	100¼	100¼
1 Gen Cable 5½s '47	101½	101½	101½
7 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104	103	104
4 GenMotAccep3¼s'51	102¼	102	102¼
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	56	55⅞	56
66 Goodrich 4½s '56	98¾	98¼	98½
19 Goodrich 6s '45	98	97¼	97½
25 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	103¾	103⅜	103½
9 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	106⅛	106	106⅛
3 Gt Nor 5s '53	101¼	101¼	101¼
3 Gt Nor 4½s '76 D	93	92½	92½
17 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	92	91⅞	91⅞
101 Gt Nor 4s '46G	105½	104¾	105⅛
52 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98	97	97
2 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	82½	82½	82½
19 G Bay & W deb B	8¼	8	8
1 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	103½	103½	103½
5 Harlem Riv&Pk 4s '54	86	86	86
1 Hocking V 4½s 99	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
4 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	99½	99½	99½
16 Hud & Man rfg 5s '57	51¾	51½	51½
11 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16½	16	16½
11 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70	107⅜	107¼	107¼
1 Ill Cen 4s '53	54¼	54¼	54¼
10 Ill Cen 4s '55	54	54	54
32 Ill Cen 4¼s '66	44	43	43
2 Ill Cen Cario 4s '50	103	103	103
20 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	51⅜	50	51⅜
14 IC&CSL&NO 4¼s '63	46½	46½	46½
4 Ill Steel 4½s '40	107⅜	107¼	107¼
4 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104⅝	103⅝	103⅝
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	58½	58	58
5 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	57	57	57
12 Interb R Ttr 6s '32	21¼	20¾	21
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s '66	56	55½	55½
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	78	77⅛	78
54 Int Hydro El 6s '44	64	62½	63
1 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	56½	56½	56½
3 Int Paper 6s '55	88	88	88
1 Int Paper 5s '47	93¼	93½	93⅛
4 Int Rys C A 6½s '47	94¼	94	94
17 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	86	85	85¼
5 Int T&T 4½s '52	55¼	55¼	55¼
21 Int T&T 5s '55	61	60	60½
3 Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	98	98	98
3 K C South 5s '50	66	66	66
1 K C Term 4s '60	76	76	76
3 Koppers Co 4s '51	108½	108½	108½
4 Kresge Found 4s '45	102½	102	102
2 Lac Gas 6s '42A	53	53	53
1 Lac Gas 6s '42B	55	55	55
1 Lac Gas 5½s '53	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
1 Lac Gas 5s '39	93	93	93
5 LE & West 3s '47	91½	91½	91½
10 Lautaro Nit inc '75	29	29	29
8 Leh C&N 4½s '54A	75⅞	75	75
1 Leh Val Coal 5s '64	32½	32½	32½
6 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	38	38	38
18 Leh Val 4s 2003	31⅛	30⅞	31⅛
1 Liggett & M 7s '44	127¼	127¼	127¼
13 Loews 3½s '46	98¾	98½	98¾
3 Long Isl rfg 4s '49 st	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Lorillard Co 7s '44	126¼	126¼	126¼
28 Louis&Nash 5s '69	73	71½	72
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	98½	98	98½
11 Louis & N un 4s '40	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
5 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	85	85	85
2 Maine Cen 4½s '60	55	55	55
4 Mana Sug 7½s '42	42½	40	42½
9 Manat Sug 7½s'42ct	40	39¾	39¾
2 Manhat Ry 4s '90ct	32½	32	32
8 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	101¾	101¾	101¾
5 Mead Corp 6s '45 A	100½	100½	100½
1 Met Ed 4½s '68	107	106⅞	107
20 Mich Cen 3½s '52	106	106	106
1 MilEIRy&L 5s '61B	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
5 MilSparta&NW 4s '47	18	18	18
1 MSP&SSMarie 5s '46	9½	9¼	9¼
1 MSP&SSMar 5½s '49	12	12	12
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	13	12¼	13
1 Mo-Ill 5s '49	36½	36½	36½
6 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	48½	48	48
5 M-K-Tex aj 5s '49	36½	36½	36¼
9 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	76½	76	76½
3 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	40	39¾	40
23 Mo Pac 5½s '49	5½	5¼	5⅜
2 Mo Pac 5s '65A	20¾	20¾	20¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '65A ct	19	19	19
13 Mo Pac 5s '77F	20	20	20
5 Mo Pac 5s '78G	20¼	20¼	20¼
7 Mo Pac 5s '78G ct	19	19	19
25 Mo Pac 5s '80H	20¼	19¾	20¼
33 Mo Pac 5s '81I	20¼	19¾	20¼
47 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7	6⅝	7
1 Mob & Oh 5s '38	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Mob & O 4½s '77	13½	13½	13½
1 Monogah Ry 4s '60	106½	106½	106½
4 MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	103	102⅝	103
6 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	91	91	91
6 Montreal Tr 5s '41	100¾	100¾	100½
2 Mor&Essex4½s'55	62	61½	61½
1 Mor&Essex3½s2000	75½	75½	75½
23 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51ww	100⅛	99¾	99¾
9 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	103	1033	103
15 Natl Steel 4s '65	106	106	106
2 NewEngT&T 5s '52	123	123	123
7 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	95¼	95	95
2 N O Pub Sv 5s '55B	95	94¼	95
9 NO TexM 5½s '54	35	35	35
14 NY&Q'ns E&P 3½s'65	105⅞	105⅝	105⅞
4 NYC rfg 5s 2013	76¾	76	76
1 NYC cn 4s '98	82½	82½	82½
20 NYC 3¾s '46	94	93	93
51 NYC 3¼s '52	86⅞	85½	86
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	70	68	68
10 NYC&HR 3½s '97	94	94	94
13 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	82½	82¼	82½
7 NYCh&StL 6½s'74A	72¾	72¾	72¾
25 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	62	61	61¾
1 NY Ch&StL 4s '46	95	95	95
1 NY Conn 4½s '53	108¾	108¾	108¾
2 NY Dock 5s '38 ct	45	45	45
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101½	101½	101½
2 NY Edis 3¼s '66	101¼	101¼	101¼
10 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	24	23½	23¾
2 NY NH&H cv 6s '48reg	23	23	23
2 NYNH&H cv 6s '40	35	35	35
5 NYNH&H 4s '55	21	21¾	21¾
6 NYNH&H 4s '56	21¾	21¾	21¾
15 NYNH&H 4s '57	10⅛	10	10
9 NYNH&H Con 4s '54	19	19	19
7 NYO&W rfg 4s '92	11¼	11	11⅛
5 NY Steam 6s '47	107½	107½	107½
4 NY Tel 4½s '39	107½	107½	107½
6 NY Tel 3¼s '67	103	102⅝	103
1 NY W&Bost 4½s '46	53¼	53¼	53¼
22 NL&O Pow 5s '55 A	108	107¼	107¼
1 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	90½	90½	90½
2 Nor Pac 4s '97	117½	117½	117½
6 Nor Am Co 5s '61	101½	101¼	101¼
1 Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104	104
8 Nor Am Ed 5s '69 C	98⅛	98	98
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	91	90	90
8 or Pac 4s '97	98	97	97
11 Nor Pac gen 2047	64½	64½	64½
4 Ogden & L Cha4s'48 st	13	12¾	13
24 Ohio Ed 4s '65	102	101¾	102
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s '47	⅛	⅛	⅛
3 OklahomaG&E3¼s '66	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100	100	100
4 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝
5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	106	106	106
11 Otis Steel 4½s '62	75½	75½	75½
18 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	100	99¾	99¾
9 Pac Gas&E 4¼s '61	103	102⅞	102⅞
12 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
4 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	90	90	90
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66B	102	102	102
9 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	98	98	98
1 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63½	63½	63½
1 Para Pict 6s '55	99	98½	98½
44 Parmelee T 6s '44	44	43½	43½
3 Penn Dix 6s '41 A	94⅝	94	94⅜
15 Pen Oh&Det 4½s '77	105	104½	104½
30 Pen P & Lt 4½s '61	99¾	99¼	99¾
1 Pen RR gen 5s '48	118	118	118
8 Pen RR cn 4½s '60	117⅛	117	117⅛
22 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	105½	105⅛	105⅛
24 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93¾	93½	93¾
18 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	101⅜	101	101
4 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	101¼	101¼	101⅛
18 Pen RR 3¾s '70	94½	94	94⅛
77 Pen RR 3½s '52	91¼	90½	90¾
2 Peoria & E 1st 4s '40	71	71	71
10 Peoria & E inc 4s '90	6¾	6¾	6¾
67 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	100	99½	99½
7 Phila Co 5s '67	93¼	93	93
10 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104¾	104½	104¾
4 Phil Read C&I 6s '49	6	6	6
1 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	18½	18½	18½
7 Philippine Ry 4s '37	11¼	11	11
1 Pillsbury Fl M 6s 43	107½	107½	107½
1 PCC & S L 4½s42B	110¾	110¾	110¾
6 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s 52	89	89	89
20 Portl Gen E 4½s 60	54¾	54½	54½
27 Postal Tel&C 5s 53	13	13	13
1 Radio Keith 6s 41	99	99	99
5 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	85	84¾	85
35 Readg 4½s 97 A	94	93½	94
5 Readg 4½s 97 B	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	79	78½	78½
1 Rem Rand 4¼s56	97½	97	97
24 Repub Stl 5½s 54	106½	106	106½
10 Repub Stl 4½s 61	85¾	84⅞	85
7 Repub Stl 4½s 56	85¼	85	85
7 Revere Cop&B 4¼s56	102	102	102
4 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	53	52	53
2 Rio Gr W ct 4s 49	18½	18½	18½
21 Ri Ark & Lu 4½s39	97⅛	97	97⅛
5 Safeway Strs 4s 47	101⅜	101¼	101¼
1 Saguenay P Co 4¼s 66	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	60	60	60½
5 StLPeo&NW 5s 48	21	21	21
18 St L S F 5s 50 B	14	14	14
3 StLSF 5 B 50 ct	13	13	13
31 St L S F 4½s 78	10¾	10¾	10¾
7 St L S F 4s 50 A	14	13

Local Classified Advertising

(Continued)

LEGAL NOTICES **LEGAL NOTICES**

Income Account	227.16	
Total Other Disbursements and Losses	10,153.41	
Excess of Receipts over Disbursements and Losses for the Year Ending December 31, 1936		195,222.67
Balance of Unexpended Income Available for Fund Purposes:		$560,512.84
Deduct:		
Disbursements on account of construction of Wading Pool and Locker Building—Whittier Street, Roxbury		35,451.08
Balance of Unexpended Income—December 31, 1936		
Represented by:		
Cash in Bank	$349,598.31	
Securities (at cost) as per statement attached	175,463.45	$525,061.76

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

Balance of Principal Account—Jan. 1, 1936		$6,001,039.76
Additions to Principal during the year ending December 31, 1936:		
Profit on sales of securities—as per attached statement		3,814.54
Balance of Principal Account—Dec. 31, 1936		
Represented by:		
Cash in Bank	$ 809.07	
Securities (at cost) as per statement attached	1,055,834.60	
Real Estate as per statement attached	4,948,210.63	
		$6,004,854.30

SECURITY TRANSACTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1936

Securities Purchased—Principal Account:

Description	Par Value	Cost
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1950	$ 7,000.00	$ 7,802.94
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1950	17,000.00	19,005.22
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1951	7,000.00	7,847.84
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1951	12,000.00	13,491.26
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1952	5,000.00	5,636.30
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1952	12,000.00	13,564.86
City of Boston 4s due Oct 1, 1953	7,000.00	7,953.71
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1957	6,000.00	6,847.41
Total Securities Purchased—Principal Account	$73,000.00	$82,149.54

Securities Sold—Principal Account:

Description	Par Value	Cash Received	Cost	Profit
City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1936	$15,000.00	$15,222.56	$15,108.08	$ 114.48
City of Boston 3½s due Oct. 1, 1936	2,000.00	2,040.37	1,957.60	82.77
City of Boston 3½s due Apr. 1, 1937	41,000.00	42,193.95	39,737.45	2,456.50
City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1937	1,000.00	1,042.34	1,015.26	27.08
City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1938	12,000.00	12,500.20	11,713.20	787.00
City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1938	1,000.00	1,062.06	1,016.50	45.56
City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1938	4,000.00	4,209.38	3,908.23	301.15
	$76,000.00	$78,270.86	$74,456.32	$3,814.54

Securities Matured—Income Account:

Description	Par Value	Cash Received	Cost	Loss
City of Boston 4s Oct. 1, 1936	$10,000.00	$10,000.00	$10,214.16	$ 214.16
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1936	2,000.00	2,000.00	2,013.00	13.00
	$12,000.00	$12,000.00	$12,227.16	$ 227.16

SECURITIES—INCOME ACCOUNT DECEMBER 31, 1936

Description	Par Value	Cost
City of Boston 4¼s due May 1, 1937	$7,000.00	$7,218.87
City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1937	6,000.00	6,179.77
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1937	2,000.00	2,093.43
City of Boston 3½s due May 1, 1938	1,000.00	1,039.37
City of Boston 4s due Dec. 1, 1939	10,000.00	10,754.92
City of Boston 4s due Dec. 1, 1940	14,000.00	15,107.34
City of Cleveland 4¼s Feb. 1, 1937	2,000.00	2,014.40
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1938	2,000.00	2,015.80
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1939	2,000.00	2,017.00
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1940	2,000.00	2,018.20
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1941	2,000.00	2,019.40
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1942	2,000.00	2,020.60
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1943	2,000.00	2,021.60
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1944	2,000.00	2,022.80
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1945	2,000.00	2,023.80
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1946	2,000.00	2,024.80
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1947	2,000.00	2,025.80
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1948	2,000.00	2,026.60
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1949	2,000.00	2,027.60
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1950	2,000.00	2,028.40
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1951	2,000.00	2,029.20
City of Cleveland 4¼s due Feb. 1, 1952	2,000.00	2,030.00
City of Minneapolis 4¼s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00	1,000.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s due Jan. 1, 1938	6,000.00	6,240.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3s due July 1, 1939	25,000.00	26,250.00
Commonwealth of Massachusetts 3½s due July 1, 1940	16,000.00	17,120.00
U. S. Treasury 1½s due June 15, 1940	50,000.00	50,093.75
Total Securities—Income Account	$170,000.00	$175,463.45

OUTSTANDING ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE—DECEMBER 31, 1936

Rents, insurance, taxes, etc., charged against tenants outstanding at December 31, 1936, applicable to the following years:

Year 1930	$ 3,780.00
Year 1931	37,927.27
Year 1932	1,120.00
Year 1933	6,814.68
Year 1934	17,215.00
Year 1935	20,111.33
Year 1936	33,477.17
Total	$120,445.45

SECURITIES—PRINCIPAL ACCOUNT—DECEMBER 31, 1936

Description	Par Value	Cost
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1937	$8,000.00	$8,000.00
City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1937	11,000.00	11,329.57
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1938	13,000.00	13,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due Dec. 31, 1938	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1939	11,000.00	10,703.44
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1939	13,000.00	13,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due Dec. 31, 1939	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1940	13,000.00	13,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due Dec. 31, 1940	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1941	1,000.00	985.92
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1941	13,000.00	13,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due Dec. 31, 1941	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1942	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due Dec. 31, 1942	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1943	12,000.00	11,644.86
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1943	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due June 1, 1944	56,000.00	53,805.80
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1944	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 3½s due July 1, 1945	277,000.00	252,119.20
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1945	12,000.00	12,000.00
City of Boston 4s due July 1, 1946	52,000.00	53,232.40
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1946	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1947	10,000.00	10,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1947	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1948	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1949	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1950	7,000.00	7,802.94
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1950	6,000.00	6,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1950	17,000.00	19,005.22
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1951	7,000.00	7,847.84
City of Boston 3¾s due July 1, 1951	6,000.00	6,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1951	12,000.00	13,491.26
City of Boston 4s due Apr. 1, 1952	5,000.00	5,636.30
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1952	12,000.00	13,564.86
City of Boston 3¾s due Dec. 1, 1952	5,000.00	5,000.00
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1953	7,000.00	7,953.71
City of Boston 4s due Oct. 1, 1957	6,000.00	6,847.41
City of Boston 4s due Jan. 1, 1958	8,000.00	7,939.20
City of Boston 4¼s due Nov. 1, 1958	24,000.00	24,933.03
City of Boston 4s due June 1, 1961	3,000.00	3,000.00
City of Boston 3¾s due Dec. 1, 1972	41,000.00	41,000.00
City of Chicago 4s due Jan. 1, 1948	8,000.00	7,931.81
City of Minneapolis 4¼s due Aug. 1, 1940	1,000.00	1,000.00
City of Portland 4s due Dec. 1, 1938	10,000.00	9,878.00
Com. of Mass. 3½s due July 1, 1940	3,000.00	2,927.70
Com. of Mass. 3½s due Jan. 1, 1941	21,000.00	20,448.25
Com. of Mass. 3½s due Jan. 1, 1942	71,000.00	69,198.06
Com. of Mass. 3½s due Jan. 1, 1943	15,000.00	14,581.50
Com. of Mass. 3½s due Jan. 1, 1943	4,000.00	3,909.76
U. S. Treasury 3s due June 15, 1948-1946	159,000.00	160,116.56
Total Securities—Principal Account	$1,074,000.00	$1,055,834.60

SCHEDULE OF FUND ASSETS—DECEMBER 31, 1936
REAL ESTATE—DECEMBER 31, 1936

Properties	Book Value	Assessors' 1936 Valuation
138-140 Boylston Street	$182,000.00	$200,000.00
146-148 Boylston Street	192,000.00	182,000.00
190-192 Boylston Street	180,000.00	140,000.00
194-200 Boylston Street	400,000.00	350,000.00
478-480 Boylston Street	108,200.00	105,000.00
482-488 Boylston Street	223,200.00	215,000.00
77-81 State Street	125,000.00	105,000.00
151-153 Tremont Street	800,000.00	815,000.00
154-155 Tremont Street	650,000.00	725,000.00
157 Tremont Street	388,000.00	430,000.00
181 Tremont Street	370,000.00	820,000.00
515-521 Washington Street	770,000.00	650,000.00
523-527 Washington Street	485,000.00	500,000.00
(At Executors' Inventory Valuation)	$4,873,400.00	
151-153 Tremont Street—new elevators	24,810.63	
157 Tremont Street—alterations and new elevators	50,000.00	
Total Real Estate	$4,948,210.63	$5,237,000.00

SUMMARY OF NET INCOME AND EXPENDITURES THEREFROM FOR THE PERIOD FROM FEBRUARY 1, 1922, to DECEMBER 31, 1936

Net Income		
Year ending January 31,1923		$ 184,763.89
Year ending January 31, 1924		211,564.22
Year ending January 31, 1925		248,970.11
Eleven months ending December 31, 1925		313,534.88
Year ending December 31, 1926		272,309.74
Year ending December 31, 1927		274,037.87
Year ending December 31, 1928		298,610.64
Received from the Executors—of their first and final account—to Feb. 11, 1928		284,326.81
Year ending December 31, 1929		305,995.90
Year ending December 31, 1930		286,699.22
Year ending December 31, 1931		272,198.51
Year ending December 31, 1932		259,566.12
Year ending December 31, 1933		261,804.96
Year ending December 31, 1934		180,268.52
Year ending December 31, 1935		187,948.10
Year ending December 31, 1936		195,222.67
Total Net Income for the period from February 1, 1922 to December 31, 1936		$3,938,822.16
Deduct: Expenditures from Net Income:		
Cost of Health Unit No. 1—North End—Land and Building	$497,927.15	
Cost of Health Unit No. 2—East Boston—Land and Building	343,335.78	
Cost of Health Unit No. 3—South Boston—Land and Building	383,303.83	
Cost of Health Unit No. 4—Roxbury—Land and Building	315,772.25	
Cost of Health Unit No. 5—Charlestown—Land and Building	383,603.95	
Cost of Health Unit No. 6—West End—Land and Building	571,850.51	
Cost of Health Unit No. 7—Roxbury—Land and Building	500,069.17	
Cost of Prado—North End—Land and Construction	382,390.48	
Cost of Wading Pool and Locker Building Roxbury—Sundry Payments on account of construction	35,508.08	
Total Expenditures from Net Income for the period from February 1, 1922 to December 31, 1936		3,413,760.40
Balance of Unexpended Income—December 31, 1936		$ 525,061.76

FREDERICK W. MANSFIELD, Mayor
JOHN I. FITZGERALD, President of the City Council
CHARLES I. FOX, City Auditor
ELIOT WADSWORTH, President of the Chamber of Commerce
BENTLEY W. WARREN, President of the Bar Association of the City of Boston
TRUSTEES OF THE GEORGE ROBERT WHITE FUND

Then personally appeared the above named Trustees who made oath to the foregoing statement being true to the best of their knowledge and belief.
Boston, October 7, 1937. JOHN B. HYNES, Notary Public.

AUDITORS' REPORT

In accordance with the vote of the Trustees on August 4, 1937, we have made a general, comprehensive financial audit of the books and records of the George Robert White Fund for the year ending December 31, 1936, and we report thereon as follows:

We reconciled the receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1936, as shown by the books of the Fund, with the records maintained therefor by the Treasurer and the Collector of the City of Boston. We ascertained that all income receivable from securities for the year had been duly accounted for. The income from real estate in respect of those tenants shown by the records to be holding under leases was verified by comparison with the rentals called for under such leases. In the case of tenants-at-will, the amount of the recorded rentals for the year could not be verified because of the absence of adequate records showing the dates of changes in tenancy, vacancies, rates of rental, etc. We did not obtain independent confirmation of the outstanding charges against tenants at December 31, 1936, amounting to $120,445.45, but we ascertained that $23,107.83 had been collected thereon up to the conclusion of our examination, while balances aggregating $76,068.70 had been placed in the hands of the City Law Department for collection. Of the remainder, $21,268.92, accounts aggregating $7,118.62 are regarded as collectible, and accounts aggregating $14,150.30 are regarded as of doubtful value. Vouchers, approved by the Chairman or Acting Chairman of the Trustees and by the manager of the real estate, were examined by us in support of all disbursements made during the year but because of the absence of service orders, time records, material-received slips, etc., we did not attempt to verify the details of the expenditures for repairs, fuel and supplies.

The cash in bank on December 31, 1936, was duly verified by certificate obtained from the depository bank, and the securities on hand at the date of our examination were produced for our inspection and were reconciled with those shown to be on hand at December 31, 1936. We ascertained that the sales and purchases of securities during the year 1936 were duly authorized by vote of the Trustees. The real estate at December 31, 1936, is shown at book value, which has remained unchanged during the year under review. We ascertained that the buildings thereon were fully insured, as required under the will of the late George Robert White.

In our opinion, subject to the foregoing comments, the accompanying financial statements correctly set forth the Fund's receipts and disbursements for the year ending December 31, 1936, and its investments as at December 31, 1936.

PATTERSON, TEELE & DENNIS.
Boston, Mass., October 7, 1937.

STATEMENT

In the expenditure of the Net Income of the Fund—"for creating works of public utility and beauty"—in 1923 the Trustees adopted a policy of establishing Health Units in various sections of the City and have completed seven in the hope of thus being able—by proper instruction—to better the living and health conditions of the communities in the congested districts.

In the Summer of 1933 the Trustees voted to purchase seventeen parcels of real estate, bounded by Hanover Street, Webster Avenue and Unity Street, in the North End—and containing approximately 24,000 square feet—as a site for a Prado. In 1935 the Trustees voted to change the name of the Prado to Paul Revere Mall.

In the Spring of 1936 the Trustees voted to establish a Wading Pool and Locker Building in the yard in the rear of the Whittier Street Health Unit, Roxbury. The Wading Pool and Locker Building have been completed and are now in full operation for the use and enjoyment of the inhabitants of the City.

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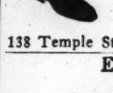
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

NEW HAVEN
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2315
2 P. M.-4 P. M. except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso GASOLINE
Goodrich Tires — Service Everywhere
PARKING
CHARLIE'S
225 George Street 8-5722

Ann Allen Gowns
2K Whitney Avenue
New Haven, Conn.

NEW HAVEN SHOE REPAIRING CO.



Delivery Service
Hat Renovating
138 Temple St. 7-1314

Established 1900
MICHAELS
JEWELERS OPTICIANS
Pioneers of the Budget Plan in New Haven
926 CHAPEL STREET. Corner Temple

Flowers and Plants
from Our Own Greenhouses at Westerly, R. I.
MUNRO'S
THE HOUSE OF FLOWERS
970 CHAPEL STREET TEL. 7-4654

The John E. Bassett & Co.
Y' OLD' HARD' WARE STORE
754 Chapel and 314 State Streets

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET

Sea Grill and Oyster Bar
Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 6-3136

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Mary Lyons
Dresses, Suits, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Lingerie
140 ORANGE STREET

ANDRÉ & JOHN
Hair Stylists

Also Children's Hair Cutting and Manicuring
39 Center St., cor. Church Second Floor Tel. 3-5150

CONNECTICUT

NORWALK
FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FINE FOOTWEAR
X-RAY FITTING
Emerson and Elwood
43 No. Main Street, So. Norwalk

Phone 1523 W. S. Kupfer Jr., Prop.
Norwalk Sunoco Service
BLUE SUNOCO MOTOR FUEL
West Ave. and Merwin Street
Norwalk, Conn.

STAMFORD
For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The STAMFORD DEPT. STORE
Atlantic and Bell Streets
Stamford, Conn.
Desirable Merchandise Consistent Low Prices

PHONE 3-3345
THE MARGUERITE BEAUTY SALON
Specializing in
ALL BRANCHES OF BEAUTY CULTURE
Under Management of M. C. Zeltner
197 MAIN STREET

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
15 Bank Street Stamford 3-3171
WALK-OVER SHOES
Largest selections in lower Connecticut at 6.95 to 10.50

THE WORSTED-TEX SUIT AT $40
THE WINTER-TEX OVERCOAT AT $45
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC

Brown Brothers
Ideal
"ONE PARK ROW" Market
PHONE 4-1193

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

Fuel Oils
Patterson & Guilbut
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building STamford 3-2188

Grand Central Market
E. B. HOIT CORP.
Now Celebrating Our 73rd Anniversary
37 Atlantic St. Phone 46126-7-8

WATERBURY
'blue coal'
Honeybrook Lehigh
KOPPERS COKE
FUEL OIL
CITIZENS COAL CO.
43 W. MAIN STREET 3-0169

SMART ALL WOOL GIRLS' COATS
Lined Throughout—Fur Collars —Some Mannish Styles
Sizes 10 to 18 $7.98 to $17.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

Hot Oil Shampoos and All Lines of Beauty Culture
The Alice Werner Beauty Shoppe
10 Bank Street Phone 3-0073

We Are Very Thankful for Your Patronage the Past Year
May We Have Your Thanksgiving Dinner Order?
FREEMAN'S
427 Willow Street Phone 4-0197

Electric Appliances
Toasters. Grills, Irons
Waffle Irons, etc.
Buy at Sears and Save
Sears, Roebuck & Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY
(Continued)
Time to Look After Your
TABLE LINENS
for Thanksgiving
Grieve, Bisset & Holland have an established reputation for FINE TABLE LINENS. Exquisite Sets—Cloths—Napkins and Decorative Pieces. House

NEW YORK

ALBANY (Continued)

John G. Myers Co.
November Special!
$48.50 Value Custom Slip Covers, Sofa and Chair, for $38.75
MYERS — Third Floor

Cotrell and Leonard
OPENING! Our New
UNIFORM SHOP
Just in time for smart new Thanksgiving Dinner Service

DAVID'S
34 North Pearl Street
SMART WOMEN'S APPAREL

BINGHAMTON

The Same Coal From the Same Mine All the Time.
Builders' Supplies — ATLANTIC FUEL and RANGE OIL
Douglas Coal and Supply Co.
345-351 Grand Avenue Dial 7-2349

McLean's *Marches On*
For 56 years this store has served the public in the same location. Now at the beginning of our 57th year, and of a new season, we celebrate by offering you marvelous bargains in new merchandise. Read daily announcements and profit thereby.
Darrow-Davis, Inc.
82 COURT STREET
Gorham Silverware Gifts That Last

Men's, Women's Walk-Over Shoes
The famous Broadway last for men. Newest autumn styles for women with renowned half-hite heels—Second floor.
Sisson Bros.-Welden Co.
ESTABLISHED 1842

'blue coal'
sold only by
D. L. & W. Fuel & Supply Co.
318 Court St., 21 Jarvis Sts Binghamton
80 Baldwin St., Johnson City
4-1381

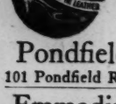
VITALITY SHOES
for Women and Children
A beautiful shoe at a reasonable price
PARLOR CITY SHOE STORE
40 Court Street

BRONXVILLE

To enhance the quality of your natural beauty
Kurt's
HAIRDRESSING
26 PALMER AVENUE
BRONXVILLE 0380—3623

Kenwood Blankets
Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, etc.
The Little Shoppe
INCORPORATED
100 PONDFIELD ROAD Tel. 3383

BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
D. STRUSS, Inc.
Open Evenings and Sundays
56 Pondfield Road Tel. 5650


Matrix Shoes
Phoenix Hose
Handbags
Pondfield Shoe Shop
101 Pondfield Road Tel. 0717

Emmadine Farms, Inc.
Guernsey Milk
direct from our farms at
Hopewell Junction, New York
in Cream Top Bottles
30 Palmer Avenue, Scarsdale, N. Y.
Phone 4658 Enterprise 7122

Estab. 1913
Fine Tailoring in All Its Branches
DULETO TAILOR
CLEANING PRESSING
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. Bronxville 4070

THE NOSEGAY

Flowers
Proprietor Service
65 PONDFIELD ROAD
TEL. 0310

Comstock's
Outfitters to Men and Boys
40 Palmer Ave. Tel. 1030

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

NEW YORK

BRONXVILLE (Continued)

WESTCHESTER FUEL CO.
INCORPORATED
WEIGHT QUALITY SERVICE

Coal—Wood—Oil
Settles the Burning Question
TELEPHONES 1472—1473 TUCKAHOE

WILLIAM
Hair Stylist

Kathleen Mary Quinlan's Facials and Cosmetics
Tel. 6260—6261
71 Pondfield Road

BROOKLYN

See New York City

BUFFALO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Grant 7431
10 A. M.-2 P. M., except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HENS & KELLY'S
BUFFALO, N. Y.
Cook with the Gas Turned Off
Chambers Gas Range
Cooks on Retained Heat
Terms

JOS. W. OEHLER
Custom Tailor
Fall Line of Imported and Domestic Suitings Now on Display
46 Hempstead Avenue Langfield near Bailey PA. 7225

GRANT 3365
CENTRAL DRY CLEANING
West Utica St., Near Delaware

Homer's Service
Batteries and Recharging — Tires and Tubes
2724 Bailey Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.
Parkside 9834

WIESE, *Florist*
Flowers for Everybody
F. T. D. MEMBER
206 Washington Market
Buffalo, N. Y.

GEORGE GRADER
BLUE COAL
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE
Light Carting
51 West Northrup Place PA. 6796

GLOVERSVILLE

For Reliable
INSURANCE SERVICE
see
EARL W. HATHAWAY
20 NORTH MAIN ST.
Phone 3040

And when in need of gasoline or oil, stop at the
ESSO SIGN of EXTRA SERVICE
WILLIAMS & DYE CO., Inc.
95 South Main Street
180 North Main Street

New Suede Shoes in
FOOT REST *and* ENNA JETTICK Makes
The new styles are lovely to look upon
Come in for a fitting
CHARLES BROOKINS
60 North Main Street

NOVEMBER SALE of CHINAWARE
Week of 8th
E. S. BATCHELLER & Co.
97 North Main St. Phone 2105

Lentheric
"TWEED PARFUM"
Cologne and Cosmetics
ARGERSINGER'S

Imperial Washable Wallpaper
On Display at
COWLES, BROWN & Co.
9 North Main Street

ITHACA

ATWATER'S
111 E. State Street Phone 2761
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

NEW 1938 ZENITH RADIOS
$149.95
ROTHSCHILD'S

JAMESTOWN

C. E. Bradley, Inc.
Reliable diamonds, watches, wedding rings and watch repairing.
18 E. 2nd St., next to Shea's

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchases that ensue in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NEW YORK

JAMESTOWN (Continued)

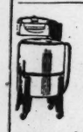
FIXTURES *for* TODAY *and* TOMORROW
If you are building a new home or lifting an old one "out of the depression," make sure that the lighting you select is not a relic of by-gone practices but representative of modern preferences.
CLARK HARDWARE Co.
EAST THIRD STREET

KENMORE

ANNOUNCING

New branch shop in Tonawanda
Van Ness Beauty Shop
MRS. J. F. GREEN
De 9719 3142 Delaware Ave.
Ton 1232 41 Young St.

LEATHER AND RUBBER FOOTWEAR
for men, women and children
Quality at pleasing prices.
GEO. L. SEIFERT
2894 Delaware Avenue


NORGE
AUTOBUILT WASHER
DUOTROL IRONER
ELECTRIC RANGE
M. DUSEL
3147 Delaware Avenue Ri. 9635

Arms & Bronson, Inc.
Ladies' Ready-to-Wear Dry Goods and Notions
A variety of merchandise to meet the needs of the entire family.
2929 DELAWARE AVE. RI 6468

ALICE A. REIF
MOJUD HOSIERY
All-Wool Sweaters and Skirts
House Coats—Slips—Nighties
Formfit Foundation Garments
3108 DELAWARE AVE, DE. 8159

Office 91 Euclid Ave.
Phone Ri 6140
JOHN WILES
Coal and Coke
KENMORE, N. Y.

LARCHMONT

B. GLASSMAN
WATCHES and JEWELRY
Optical Work
Expert Repairing Old Gold Bought
Tel. Larchmont 1536 1935 Palmer Ave.

Long Island

BALDWIN

Wind's Kiddy Shop
Clothes from the Cradle thru School
78 Merrick Road, Baldwin, L. I.

BAY SHORE

The Blue Bake Shop
Delicious Home Made Doughnuts
Frozen Plum Pudding and Mince Pies
Our Baking is so delicious and so reasonable in price that you will want to make us your permanent headquarters for desserts.
21 E. Main St., next to Cortland Hotel

Suffolk Fuel Co.
'blue coal'
America's Finest Anthracite
Office and Yard—70 No. Clinton St.
Bay Shore
TELEPHONES
Bay Shore 2640—Islip 60

Find the Solution of Your Gift Problems at
FREEDMAN'S DEPT. STORE
4 E. Main St.
Make our store your headquarters for Christmas

FRELSTADT
ULMSCHNEIDER'S
Complete line of Elizabeth Arden, Helena Rubinstein, Dorothy Gray and Belcano Preparations.
CANDIES—ICE CREAM
93 Main St. Tel. Bay Shore 166

HOAGLAND'S
for Beautiful Gifts
63 Main St., Bay Shore

A Full Stock of
Florence Range Burners and Oil Heaters
MORRIS FREEDMAN
7-9-11 WEST MAIN STREET
Tel. Bay Shore 20

Fill Up Your Tank
with that Good Gulf Gasoline at the
Sunset Filling Station
Sunset Lane and Merrick Road, Bay Shore, Long Island

DOUGLASTON

LOCAL DISTRIBUTOR
Birdseye Frosted Foods, Grace Rush Food Specialties, Crosse & Blackwell Condiments, Peek-Frean Imported Crackers and Biscuits, Old Monk Olive Oil, Mayonnaise and French Dressing.
P. N. BRUNING
244-04 Northern Boulevard
Douglaston L. I. Bayside 9-1571,1572

FAR ROCKAWAY

"Try Our 8-Hour Speedy Service"
CROSSWAY'S
Cleaners and Furriers
INC.
"Cleaning of the Better Kind"
Main Store: 1859 Mott Avenue
Branch Stores:
1517 Central Ave. 2125 Mott Ave.

NEW YORK

Long Island

FAR ROCKAWAY (Continued)

Tel. Far Rockaway 7-2686
PHIL'S
Boys' and Men's Shop
Featuring a Complete Line of Clothing and Haberdashery
1039 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Far Rockaway 7-0683-0684

D. L. STARKS CO.
Hardware, Housewares, Paints
Since 1882
1055 Beach 20th Street
(Old No. 299 Central Avenue)

FLUSHING

You or your friends may be just looking for our service of MAKING CURTAIN DRAPERIES—BED SPREADS—a large stock of the finest quality materials—also ready-made curtains, draperies, bed spreads from the cheapest to the best.
WIGOD'S
36-48 Main Street The Quality Store for Thrifty Shoppers
Phone Ind. 3-3235-6

DAYTIME, EVENING AND SPORTSWEAR
Sizes 12 to 42
BOULEVARD SHOP
141-05 NORTHERN BLVD.
Open evenings Mon., Wed., Fri.

CLARA P. ANDREWS
Hairdresser

Individual Attention
Moderate Prices
FLUSHING 9-2813
154-22 NORTHERN BLVD.

JAY'S DEPENDABLE GROCER
We carry a most complete line of Fancy Groceries including Monarch products
FREE DELIVERY
136-13 41st Avenue
Around the corner from Main Street
FLUSHING 9-4843—4844

COAL—COKE
FUEL OIL
COUNTY FUEL CO.,
INCORPORATED
170th Street and L. I. R. R. Flush. 7-5100

Lowerre's Pharmacy
Breyer's Ice Cream
Sherry's, Schrafft's, Whitman's Chocolates — Table Candles
149-24 41st Avenue Opp. Murray Hill Sta.
Phone Flushing 9-1701—7203

FOREST HILLS

CHAS. F. BOERNER
GROCER
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
BOU. 8-6580 71-19 AUSTIN STREET

Sutton Hall Pharmacy
J. S. Bersin
Really Remarkable Sodas!
Lunch Fountain — Home Cooking
Breyer's Ice Cream — Cosmetics
PROMPT DELIVERY, Forest Hills and Kew
Austin St. at Ascan Bo. 8-3661-2
BO 8-9910—9911 Home Phone BO 8-3160

FOREST HILLS PLUMBING Co., Inc.
Special Representatives
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux Gas Ranges
Refrigerators Water Heaters
JOSEPH R. MITTASCH, President
7210 AUSTIN STREET

Harding Court Beauty Salon

Licensed Zotos Shop
All Work Guaranteed
OPEN FRIDAY EVENINGS
72-27 Austin Street
Bou. 8-7735

HENRY A. MUND, Inc.
The Inn Tailors
CLEANERS—FURRIERS
Bou. 8-9391 14 Station Sq.

Roasting Pans and Thanksgiving Supplies
Forest Hills Hardware Co.
INC.
71-32 Austin Street Bou. 8-2562

FREEPORT

Walk-Over
for Men and Women
Florsheim and Red Cross Shoes
LARGE JUVENILE DEPT.
The New Shoe Store
Established 1910
32 MAIN STREET 46 SO. MAIN STREET
HEMPSTEAD FREEPORT
Exclusive but not expensive

HERMAN C. DUNKER
Optometrist
Stone Building—Cor. Merrick Road and Main St., Freeport, N. Y.
Telephones: Office 542-W—Res. 3110-W
Hours: 9 to 5:30 p. m. Evenings by appointment.

HARRY'S MEN'S SHOP
Freeport's Finest Store
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
Stetson Hats - Manhattan Shirts
85 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

CAROL GREEN'S HOSIERY SALE
First Quality All Silk, Sheer, Service Mesh, Black Heels
79c Hosiery, 3 for $2.25. Reg. sold at $1
263 FULTON AVE., HEMPSTEAD
89 SO. MAIN ST., FREEPORT

NEW YORK

Long Island

GREAT NECK

GREAT NECK TRUST CO.
Established 1917
Complete Banking Service
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Telephone Great Neck 4500-1-2

CHARLES MEUNIER
Great Neck Sheet Metal Work
Automobile Radiators, Tanks and Fenders Repaired, Roofing, Gutters, Leaders, Copper and Tin Work, Range and Furnace Repairing
470 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Telephone GREAT NECK 523

DE JEAN'S
Restaurant Français
Lunch 50c Dinner 85c
Special Sunday Dinner $1.00
160 MIDDLE NECK ROAD
Kenwood Bldg. Phone Great Neck 1689

Long Island

HEMPSTEAD

OMAN BROS. & CO., Inc.
Automobile Electricians
Exide Batteries
Hempstead 7700 236 Main Street

WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC HEATING
Harrison J. DeVere, Inc.
Distributor Nassau-Suffolk Counties
303 Main Street Hempstead 780

HENRI . . .
Hair Stylist
267 Fulton Ave. HEmpstead 6021

HENNIG'S BAKERY
308 Front Street
PHONE HEMPSTEAD 7442

Hempstead Tea Shop
RESTAURANT
Air Cooled
Air Conditioned
LUNCH 35c-45c DINNER 50c-65c-75c
Fresh Vegetables Served All Year
SUNDAY DINNER 75c
Private Dining Room for Parties
277 Fulton Ave. Hempstead 1601

Prompt Family Laundry, Inc.
Improved Laundry Service, Inc.
58 PROSPECT ST. HEMPSTEAD, N. Y.
PHONES Hempstead 7150 Fieldstone 3-1653
Freeport 7495 Lynbrook 280

A SERVICE TO FIT YOUR NEEDS
Town Hall Service Station
SOCONY
Official AAA Filling Station
Cor. Clinton and Front Sts.
Service - Courtesy Reliability
Tel. Hempstead 4299

HEMPSTEAD Franklin Square
Franklin Square Furniture House
FIELDSTONE 3-3837
309 Hempstead Turnpike
Franklin Square, N. Y. Next to P. O.
OUT OF THE HIGH RENT DISTRICT
Your Credit Is Good Here

JACKSON HEIGHTS

CAMEO SHOPS UPHOLSTERY
Lamps and Tables
Slip Covers made to order
Custommade Upholstered Furniture
40-34 82nd Street Hav. 4-8310
Opposite Jackson Theatre

NEW TIP TOP
DELICATESSEN STORES, INC.
for Economy
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
All goods sold at lowest prices
82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE Hav. 9-3403

FRED G. KELLEY INC.
FIREPROOF STORAGE
Local and Long Distance Moving
CRATING—SHIPPING
PACKING
37-60 81ST STREET HAV 9-5000
Forest Hills Office
71-21 AUSTIN STREET BO 8-8100
FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
HERMAN KLEIN FLORIST
3766 82nd Street 38-04 Junction Boulevard
JACKSON HEIGHTS, L. I. CORONA, L. I.
Havemeyer 9-1800 Havemeyer 4-7722

Jackson Heights Rendezvous for
LUNCHEON—DINNER
After the Show
• Leuchten & Thonebe
3766 82ND STREET
See our complete selection of Candles and Novelties Hav. 9-9414

Edith Staples
Beauty Salon
37-03 83rd St. Newtown 9-9596

Marie Sheridan, Inc.
Shop of Smart Accessories
LINGERIE CORSETS
NEGLIGEES GLOVES
COSTUME JEWELRY
37-18 82nd Street Hav. 9-2652

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

RADIO REPAIRS and INSTALLATIONS
Made by factory trained men using factory equipment and specified factory parts.
RODERICK'S
The Oldest and Largest Radio Store in Jackson Heights
3741 82ND STREET
HA 9-5555

The DINNER BELL RESTAURANT, Inc.
Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

Stanley
FURS
Made to Order. Remodeling, Cleaning and Glazing at Reasonable Prices. Storage.
86-17 ROOSEVELT AVE. Newtown 9-8650

SALE NOW on DAYTIME FROCKS
Have you seen our new "FASHION JEWELRY"?
Gift Handkerchiefs—Matchabelli Perfumes
DOROTHY PATON, Inc.
3746 82nd Street
For a Reliable Laundry
Phone Newtown 9-8360
PURITAN LAUNDRY
Seven different services
No tearing—no wearing—no losses.

COLUMBIA
DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(if desired)
All work done on the premises
Delivery Service
8213 37th (POLK) Ave.
New. 9-9538

JAMAICA

For
'blue coal'
Call Jamaica 6-7900
Ask About Our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

LYNBROOK

The Powder Puff Beauty Shop
385 Sunrise Highway Tel. Lyn. 3824
All work done by competent operators
You will enjoy the atmosphere.

MRS. SPITZER
Registered Corsetiere
A garment for every type figure. Alterations free. Garments $5 and over kept in repair for life of garment without charge. Featuring "KANT-RUN" Stockings. Guaranteed not to run.
67 Atlantic Avenue, cor. Sunrise Highway

Don't Let Your Kitchen "Down"
M. L. LEVISON
is prepared to help you keep your kitchen up-to-date
KITCHEN EQUIPMENT, UTENSILS and FLOOR COVERING
35 Atlantic Ave. Phone Lyn. 75

Red Ash Coal Company
INCORPORATED
Koppers Coke — Coal — White-Red — Fuel Oil
Hendrickson and R. R. Aves.
Lynbrook, N. Y. Tel. Lyn. 10280

D. & J. LEVY *Clothes for Men*
New Winter Stock of Neckwear, Adam Hats, Hickok Belts, Arrow Shirts, Meyers Gloves, McGregor Sport Wear, Interwoven Hosiery, Horner Pajamas.
29 Atlantic Ave.—Tel. Lyn. 635-W

PATCHOGUE

Cross Island Service Station
EAST MAIN ST and MEDFORD AVE
SINCLAIR HHC GASOLINE
Indoor Lubricating and Washing
Cars Called For and Delivered.
PHONE PATCHOGUE 1584

L. W. TERRELL
COAL and FUEL OIL

NORGE
HOME APPLIANCE
44 So. Ocean Avenue
PHONES—PATCHOGUE 210—219

PATCHOGUE—Blue Point

BLUE POINT
Individual Laundry, Inc.
TELEPHONES
BLUE POINT 420
Center Moriches 506 Ronkonkoma 149
Sanitone Dry Cleaning

QUEENS VILLAGE

VIGILANT 4-4750
Re-Roofing—Re-Siding—Alterations
GEORGE H. METZER CONSTRUCTION CO.
Contractors *Builders*
90-54 187th Street, Hollis, L. I.

FAY'S CORSET SHOPPE
Specialists in Correct Corset Fitting
Special attention to Figure Problem Types
Hosiery—Gloves
Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
215-03 JAMAICA AVE. Phone MI 7-1686

Albert Richard Mackinaws with Detachable Hoods
8.95

BERT'S BOYS' SHOP
Jamaica Ave. at 218 St.

NEW YORK

Long Island

QUEENS VILLAGE (Continued)

SOL ROSEMAN
Florsheim—Posner's—Arch-Rest
SHOES
215-19 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Richmond Hill 2-5153 9:30 to 12:00 daily, except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CABANA
Luxuriously soft suede.

TOLLEY'S
Established 1905
115-15 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-1752
X-RAY FITTING

JOHN J. LAKE & SON
Paint—Wallpaper—Hardware
House Furnishings
Electric and Plumbing Supplies
Mazda Lamps
Jamaica Ave., corner 116th Street
Tel. Rich Hill 2-8636—8637

FRANK GUTJAHR, Inc.
Quality Meats
115-19 Jamaica Ave., near 116th St.
Ph. Rich. Hill 2-4330, 4331 and 4332

Fur and Cloth Coats
at lowest prices—made possible by our small overhead.
Money refunded within 5 days if not completely satisfied.
Cohen's Fur Shop
JAMAICA AVE., COR. 104TH ST.
Remodeling, Repairing, Cleaning, Glazing

LUCK & SCHMITT
Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
106-09 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-4001

Corset Fitting Our Specialty
Complete Line of
Barbizon Lingerie
Feller's Corset Shoppe
102-59 JAMAICA AVENUE

JEANNE'S DRESS SHOPPE
114-08 Jamaica Avenue
Dresses—Sizes 12-20
Large Selection in Sizes 38-54
TEL. VIR. 7-0494

Photographs for Christmas?
Have Them Taken Now by
B. MORELAND BUXTON
Home Portrait Photographer
8947 115 St. Cleve. 3-2457

S. SCHWARTZ
Stationery
Greeting Cards for All Occasions
Toys—Films
113-08 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-3097

SPRINGER'S
Always Reliable
Ladies' and Men's Wear
116-16 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill 2-5394

LOVELY SHOP
Gloves—Hosiery
Lingerie
CORSETS FITTED
112-13 Jamaica Avenue

RICHMOND HILL Woodhaven

CHAS. FRIEDOPFER
Complete Line of
Furniture and Bedding
Visit Our Maple Glen
25 Completely Furnished Maple Rooms
9206 JAMAICA AVENUE
VIRGINIA 7-1189—7-1190

Service with a Smile
PERRON'S DELICATESSEN
The Original Home of Home-Cooking and Baking
"Every Bite—A Delight"
Phone Rich. Hill 2-0891
8715 JAMAICA AVENUE
Bet. 87th and 88th Streets

EXCLUSIVE—YES
But Never Expensive
Jack & Jill Kiddie Shops
Children's Outfitters
90-19 Jamaica Ave., Woodhaven
115-11 Jamaica Ave., Rich. Hill

FRED. KLIEFUSS
Confectionery
Home Made French Ice Cream
Also Fine Assortment of Select Candies
95-19 Jamaica Ave. Rich. Hill 2-9778

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3742
8 A. M.-1 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Be Sure to Have Your Car Winterized Before Freezing Weather
We Carry a Full Line of Anti-Freeze Mixtures
N. W. COR. PARK and GRAND AVES.
R. V. C. 3677

ECKHOFF'S

Tasty Toasted Sandwiches
28 North Park Ave.
Tel. R. V. C. 7787

CONSUMERS COAL CO.
GULF OILS COAL KOPPERS COKE
TEL. R. V. C. 93 FREEPORT 4642
217 SUNRISE HIGHWAY

You Will Find a Large Selection of Novelties and Party Prizes at
The
EXCLUSIVE GIFT SHOPPE
Wm. S. Ring, Prop.
8 No. Village Ave., Rockville Centre, L. I.

HERMAN BROWN
MEN'S WEAR
Featuring Stetson Hats, Manhattan Shirts and Interwoven Socks
Worsted-Tex Clothes
9 NO. PARK AVENUE
TEL. R. V. C. 2540

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 438

JOHN C. WEGHORN AGENCY, INC.
Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8362
58 Rodney Place Tel. Rockville Centre 3787

Park Grand Service Station
TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. Tel. 7849

MINART DRUG STORE
Cut Rate COSMETICS
Perfumes—Toilet Articles
24 NORTH VILLAGE AVE. R. V. C. 3692

NEW AND REBUILT WASHING MACHINES
Liberal Allowance for Old Washer, Expert Service
The Electric Shop
HARRY HOBBY, Mgr.
125 N. PARK at GRAND
ROCKVILLE CEN. 6429

GRANT'S
Dependable Merchandise at Low Prices
16-20 NORTH VILLAGE AVENUE

ST. ALBANS

HAINFELD'S MARKET
Prime Meats and Poultry
Fresh Fish on Fridays
FARMERS and CARTER AVENUES
ST. ALBANS, L. I. Tel. Laurelton 3541
Orders Called For and Delivered

H. BAHRENBURG
INCORPORATED
Quality Meats
200-01 CENTRAL AVENUE
Phone Laurelton 8-9105

MAMARONECK

CAPPUS
Phone 89 *Pharmacy* Phone 89
110 mamaroneck ave.
Elizabeth Arden Agency

MOUNT VERNON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hillcrest 5300-J
9-11 A. M. Daily, Except. Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

VANPRAAG'S SPECIALTY SHOPPE, INC.
"Specializing in Individual Corset Fitting"
Do Your Christmas Shopping Early
Trillium Silk Underwear — Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
Barbizon Slips (All Lengths) — Van Raalte Gloves
Pajamas and Robes — French Kid and Suede Gloves
Phone Oak. 2154, 45 Prospect Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
First Ave. and First St. Ph. Oakwood 9046

Leab & Meyers
Oldest established Jewelers in Mt. Vernon
Oakwood 6143 7 Gramaton Ave.

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon Oakwood 8421
89 WEST 138TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

SEE NEXT PAGE

NEW YORK

MOUNT VERNON
(Continued)

Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices

Moving—Packing Storage

27-33 South 6th Ave, Phone Oakwood 8802

Chelsea Fireproof Storage Warehouses Inc.

T. S. TRIMMER FUEL CORP.
WILSON - ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
10 NORTH THIRD AVENUE
Fair 4-2800 Oak 2600

Mme. BLAND
Cloaks, Suits and Gowns
29 SOUTH FOURTH AVE.
Phone Oakwood 6573

Annesi VALET
CLEANERS—DYERS—TAILORS
A guaranteed assurance of satisfaction
113 Prospect Ave. Oak. 3077

"The Knolls"
RICH AND ELM AVENUES
Telephone Hillcrest 4235
Luncheon, Dinner, Sunday Dinner
The Knolls has pleased the discriminating residents of Westchester County for the past ten years.
Ideal Accommodations for Banquets, Wedding Receptions and Bridge Parties.

Lore'Anne HAT SHOPPE, Inc.
A complete display of exclusive models of our original creation.
45 Prospect Avenue Oakwood 4974

Photographs of Quality
Miniatures, Copies and Enlargements
Armbruster-Scottow Studio
EST. 1884
48 4th Ave. Oak 9542

NEWBURGH

F. STERN, Inc.
Specialists in Apparel for Women and Children
81 Water St, Newburgh, N.Y.

Agent Sinclair Refining Co. Inc.
H. E. Koehler, Agt.
73 Bridge Street
Newburgh, N. Y. Phone 3111

Highland-Quassaick National Bank and Trust Company
22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

"THE FOUR"
E. W. Jansen, 19 Water St.
Good clothes since 1920—
with Knox Hats, Manhattan Shirts, Munsingwear and Duofold Underwear and Botany Ties and Mufflers.

CALTEX SPORTSWEAR
A personal fitted-in-your-home tailoring service for women who are particular.
MRS. ADA S. FOLTS
30 Overlook Place Tel. 2768-R
Newburgh, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone New Rochelle 6075, 9 to 10:30 a. m., except Saturday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If It's a Gift!
Lenox China
Gorham Silver
Longines, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
LENOX
Serving New Rochelle and vicinity for over a quarter of a century.
SIMPSON'S
JEWELRY STORE
496 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Thinking of Installing an OIL BURNER?
We'd appreciate the privilege of estimating the cost of installing a HERMAN NELSON BURNER in your home. 76 years as fuel merchants has taught us much about heating equipment. There is no charge or obligation for our estimate.
PHONE N. R. 1000
NEW ROCHELLE COAL & LUMBER CO.
22 Pelham Rd., New Rochelle

New Rochelle Trust Company
Main Office Branch Office
542 Main Street 268 North Avenue
Oldest Banking Institution in the City

SOCONY SERVICE STATION
Goodrich-Silvertown Tires
Brake Specialists
J. FRED FRANZ, JR.
657 North Avenue N. R. 5456

Westchester Gift Shop
Jardine Stratford
"Everything for Gift Giving"
Main St. at Maple Avenue
New Rochelle 906

LIBRETT'S, Inc.
"The Neighborhood Store"
Hardware, Sporting Goods, Paints, Electric Refrigerators, Washing Machines, Radios, etc.
MOST UP-TO-DATE GAS STATION
Cars Called For and Delivered
North Ave. at Winyah Hamilton 8080

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE
(Continued)

DELLWOOD Creami-Rich MILK
"A New Achievement in Milk Quality"
For immediate service call: Nepperhan 4200; New Rochelle 3232; Oakwood 8600; Irvington 1262 or Marble 7-1400.

Lester D. Gelula, O. D.
Optometrist
By Appointment Only
Tel. New Rochelle 6896
SUITE 201-202
Pershing Square Building
271 North Ave., cor. Huguenot St.
NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

Complete Optical Service
DR. M. K. LEEDS and Staff
OPTOMETRISTS
205 NORTH AVENUE
15 NO. MAIN ST., PORT CHESTER
150 MAIN STREET, WHITE PLAINS
33 FOURTH AVENUE, MT. VERNON

GREGORY'S
HEADQUARTERS FOR
BARBIZON LINGERIE
Corsets Fitted and Altered by Expert Corsetieres
524 MAIN ST. NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.

NEW ROCHELLE
House of Music
- SHEET MUSIC
- MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
- PIANO TUNING
- INSTRUMENT REPAIRS

Everything at Cut Prices
New Rochelle 4317
76 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle

- GREETING CARDS
- STATIONERY
- FOUNTAIN PENS
- BOOKS

Agnes Meagher
(Formerly of Tauger's)
576 MAIN STREET, NEW ROCHELLE
(Proctor Building)

The Cake Shop
JEAN ALLEN, Caterer
THANKSGIVING SUGGESTIONS
Mince and Pumpkin Pies
Plum Puddings
Holiday Ice Cream Forms
10 Maple Ave.
N. ROCH. 5741

Rochelle Beauty Salon
Expert Operators
Tel. Hamilton 5183
527 Main St., New Rochelle New York
(Second Floor over Kresge's)

ELLEN HUSTIS DESSERT SHOP
Catering
Also Tea Sandwiches—3.00 hundred Canapes
Exclusive Selection of Desserts
10 Eastchester Road New Rochelle 8040

JAMES GARDNER
PLUMBING
JOBBING
Estimates Furnished
STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING
N. R. 5774 21 COLUMBUS AVE.

MARION
Hair Stylist
PHONE N. R. 1670
432 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.

Marie Stone
Gowns and Sport Wear
106 Centre Avenue N. R. 6017

George T. Davis, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
—Since 1864—
TELEPHONE N. R. 324
14 LE COUNT PLACE
New Rochelle, New York

THE LOG CABIN FLORIST
Fresh Flowers Daily
NEW ROCHELLE 10471
Cor. Mayflower and North Ave.

RUBY LANE STORES
550 Main Street, New Rochelle, N. Y.
"Ready-to-Use" Dry Goods
Other stores throughout Westchester, Long Island and New Jersey.

CHARLES
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
TEL. NEW ROCHELLE 7619
24 Division Street

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street New Rochelle 3692

TOYS
BICYCLES—GAMES
General Repairs
Lasus Sons, Inc.
Westchester's Leading Toy Store
255 Huguenot Street
NEW ROCHELLE 1113

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
3960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx
(Continued)

Dr. Paul Schickler
Optometrist
2 W. FORDHAM ROAD
BRONX, N. Y.
Call SEdgwick 3-0900
For an Appointment

Brooklyn

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Shore Road 5-1818
9-11 A. M. Mon., Wed., Fri.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ELEANORE
Hairdresser
BUckminster 4-8884
989 Flatbush Ave., near Albermarle Rd.

MASKIN'S
1023 FLATBUSH AVENUE
During November 10% Discount on Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted or engraved
SPECIAL ASSORTMENT 50 FOR $1.00
PARTY FAVORS DENNISON GOODS

PRospect 9-4667
Lady Edgerly
Established 1919
785 Franklin Ave.

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
7501 Fifth Ave. 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

For appointment call BUckminster 4-6343
Flozel Beauty Salon
Beauty Service of Distinction
525 Ocean Ave. Cor. Church Ave.

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

FOR
'blue coal'
Call Glenmore 5-8672
Ask about our C-C-C Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
Yards from Brooklyn to Babylon

Rosedale Florist
Flowers *of Quality*
521 Ocean Ave., cor. Church Ave.
Geo. Anton, Mgr.
Buck 2-7010

Jane Bates Jones
Millinery Importer
$5.00 and Up
736 Flatbush Avenue
BUckminster 2-3827

Manhattan

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Lackawanna 4-5600 9 a.m.-4:45 p.m.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles All Sizes — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
534 MADISON AVE., at 54th St.
1540 THIRD AVENUE, at 86th St.
WADSWORTH 3-1850, 1861
Orders Called For and Delivered

HUDSON VIEW MARKET
BRAUNSCHWEIGER BROS.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Sea Food
810 West 187th Street, New York City
Nr. Ft. Washington Ave.

BENI of FIFTH AVENUE
Beauty Salon
Permanent Waving a Specialty
545 Fifth Avenue
Corner 45th Street
MUrray Hill 6-3840—3872
Mr. Beni Formerly With Best & Co.

DR. THEODORE COHEN
Optometrist
The Murray, 66 Park Ave.
CAl. 5-0022 and CAl. 5-8319
By Appointment

The FUNERAL CHURCH
A distinctive establishment . . . offering a dignified, suitable service at most moderate prices. Phone, day or night:
THE FUNERAL CHURCH, INC.
Broadway at 66th Street, New York
TRafalgar 7-8200
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

NIAGARA FALLS

Frank C. Bingenheimer
'blue coal'
SEMET-SOLVAY COKE

Goldette Underapparel
Mojud Silk Stockings
Wash Dresses
THE WATTS STORE
7622 BUFFALO AVENUE

PEEKSKILL

Emmadine Farms
Incorporated
Unexcelled Grade A Milk in Cream Top Bottles
Harrison and Phoenix Avenue
Peekskill, N. Y. Phone 2327
Ossining, N. Y. Enterprise 1097

NEW YORK

PEEKSKILL
(Continued)

Van Cortlandt Dairy
All Grades of Milk
Cream—Real Churned Buttermilk—Cottage Cheese
PEEKSKILL OSSINING MAHOPAC
Phone 2100 1260 2141

LEONORA SEYMOUR
INSURANCES
of All Kinds
988 Main Street Phone 519-R

FUEL OIL — AMOCO GAS — MOTOR OIL
Mar-Mac Service Station
839 Main St. Wm. C. McConnell Tel. 357

Guarco
V. F. KOHLER
Plumbing and Heating Contractors
Maytag Washers, Gas Ranges and Refrigerators
PHONE 489 307 N. DIVISION ST.
RES. PHONE 32F2 PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

M. A. BURNS MARKET
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables
Meats and Groceries
943 Second Street Telephone 433

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
Complete Line of Fall and Winter Shoes Now in
PISANI BROTHERS
28 North Division Street

PELHAM

TEL. PELHAM 2838
HERMAN GLASSER
Pelham Paint & Hardware Co.
Paints—Hardware
Housefurnishings
Grass Seeds and Fertilizers
311 FIFTH AVENUE

SINCLAIR OILS
Washing, $1.00
Indexed Lubrication, $1.00
Battery and Tire Service
MacDonald's Service Station
149 WOLF'S LANE, PELHAM, N. Y.
Free Delivery Service Ph. Pel. 2680

PORT CHESTER

Lillian Dresses
Carries a Complete Line
Kickernick Underdress
STYLE—FREEDOM—POISE
They fit smoothly because patterned after your natural contours, and designed for fashion's demand.
227 Westchester Ave.

COMPLETE SHOWING
Men's Winter Overcoats
$27.50 to $100.00
Boys' Winter Overcoats
$12.50 to $27.50
I. GOLDBERG, SON
29-31 N. MAIN STREET Tel. 718

POUGHKEEPSIE

Order
Christmas Cards NOW!
10% DISCOUNT
on Personal Imprinted Greeting Cards, ordered
On or Before Nov. 6
Luckey, Platt & Co.

"If it's made of Rubber, we have it"
RUBBER FOOTWEAR
Toys — Games for All Ages
Dog Furnishings and Quality Food
SIRING BROS. 277 Main St.

Let Us make your Dainty Pastries, cookies, rolls for your bridge or other parties.
THERESA BAKE SHOP
272 Main St. Near Market

HANKINSON
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
SOUTH AVE. AT ACADEMY
CORSET CLINIC
Kayser 25% Wool Snuggies, 59c
Kayser, Hosiery
Roseville Corset Shop
8 Cannon St. Phone 1044

We Are Ready To Serve
All Monitor Readers
Home Made Candies
at our New Store
The KADELKOOK *Shop*
15 ACADEMY ST.

ROCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Culver 3278
9 A. M.-12 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

COAL
Famous Reading Anthracite
That Better Hard Coal
IRONDEQUOIT COAL and SUPPLY COMPANY
149 Ridge Road East Glen. 6161

INSURANCE
of All Kinds
See GEORGE DIETRICH CO., INC.
8th Floor, Lincoln Alliance Bank Bldg.
or Telephone Office, Stone 78
Residence, Phone Monroe 235
Personal Claim Service Everywhere

NEW YORK

ROCHESTER
(Continued)

INSURE
Your Car, Home or Business
with
E. S. Bohachek, Inc.
Rochester, N. Y.
and SAVE MONEY

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
23 EAST AVENUE

Real Estate
Are You Interested in Buying a Home
Call
J. E. GOUTREMOUT CORPORATION
Sales, Mortgage Money, Insurance
802 Union Trust Bldg. Main 5581

Harold A. Gardner
Plumbing - Hot Water and Steam Heating
Repair Work a Specialty
341 Genesee Street Genesee 2810

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
FRANK K. YOUNG
662 Monroe Avenue

HARRY P. RUPPERT
Real Estate
111 Commerce Building
Main 1883

The CORNUCOPIA INC.
Broad Street, Corner Fitzhugh
LUNCHEON DINNER
Dinners, 50c to $1.00

McConnell Milk & Ice, Inc.
add to their dairy one more product. Ice Cream of high quality. When out for a ride, stop at 60 NORTH MAIN ST., PITTSFORD, for one of those Big Boy Cones, Milk Shake or Soda.

Corner Food Shoppe
366 Arnett Boulevard
DELICATESSEN
Groceries *Fountain Service*
Open until 11 P. M. Weekdays and Sundays

GOWNS COATS
Made to Order
Dresses Remodeled
All kinds of fine sewing
Helen Bauer Smith
198 Park Ave. Monroe 7520-J

Stone 621 — Delivery Service
Maggs
723 EAST MAIN ST.
Ice Cream and Catering
Catering to Weddings, Teas, Church or School Functions
Fountain Room Service

Edith Ellis
OF ROCHESTER
RESTAURANT CANDIES
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
THIRTY EIGHT EAST AVENUE

J. E. Thompson COMPANY
Women's Wear
of Smart Individuality
78 CLINTON AVENUE SOUTH
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Elder's Market
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Groceries
Meats
Fruits
Vegetables
PHONE MONROE 1050
527 Monroe Avenue

RYE

TELEPHONE RYE 1121
Member of the American Institute of Laundering
Mamaroneck Individual Laundry, Inc.
W. ROY HALSEY, Mgr.
MAMARONECK AVE. and NEW ST.
MAMARONECK, N. Y.

THEODORE FREMD'S MARKET
Established in 1887
Finest Quality Meats and Poultry
Tel. 152 and 153 Purchase Street

Fuel Oil, Coal, Cement
Timken Burner Sales and Service
Rye Coal & Supply Co.
Phone 1231 99 Purchase Street

SCARSDALE

MILADY SHOP
Corsets
Experienced Graduate Corsetière
45 Harwood Ct. Lingerie
Scarsdale, N. Y. Hosiery
Tel. Scars. 3353 Negligees

KITCHEN ARTICLES of Many Kinds
Carving Sets—Roasting Pans—Pie Tins
Mazda Lamps for Feast Days
Walter A. Hoblin, Inc.
Tel. 2454 1 Garth Rd., Scarsdale, N. Y.

NEW YORK

SCARSDALE
(Continued)

Fresh Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
BLOSSOM KNOLL NURSERIES
Central Avenue, Near Ardsley
Telephone Scarsdale 2096

SCARSDALE—Hartsdale

E. ROBISON, Inc.
Hardware—Fuel Oil
Garage
HARTSDALE ROAD, HARTSDALE, N. Y.
TELEPHONE WHITE PLAINS 8868

FRANK H. ASSENBECK
GROCER
HARTSDALE, NEW YORK
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
Richelieu Food Products
Phone Scarsdale 2771—2772

SCHENECTADY

Schenectady Agency for
GOTHAM GOLD STRIPE
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
SILK HOSIERY
$1.00 to $1.95
THE CARL CO.
430 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9111

Barneys
HOME FURNISHINGS
and all the little items that make a home complete and livable and a full assortment of the newest kitchenware.
PHONE 4-4811

Just Arrived—A new shipment of
NELLY DONS
cotton—silk—wool
525 STATE STREET
The Idamae Shoppe

clearance sale of
dresses, suits and knits
now in effect.
berkeley-smith
408 state street

IMPERIAL CLOAK CO.
325 STATE STREET
DRESSES
COATS — SUITS
MILLINERY
HAND BAGS — HOSIERY
Smartly Styled—Reasonably Priced

Chas. Holtzmann & Son
INCORPORATED
SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
DOBBS HATS
259 STATE STREET TEL. 4-9510

Wool Jackets
Bloomers—Coats
ALLING RUBBER CO.
254 State Street

COVER THE EARTH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Paints and Varnishes
128-130 JAY STREET

Van Voast & Leonard
INSURANCE
Ask Us About
RENT INSURANCE
158 Barrett Street Phone 4-7791

WALK-OVER SHOES
420 STATE STREET

It's Never Too Early to Order Christmas Cards
Our Samples Are Ready
Union Book Company, Inc.
257 STATE STREET

WALLHIDE PRIMER
For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

SYRACUSE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 9-2197 daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Powder Puff Beauty Shop
We Appreciate Your Patronage
326 South Warren Tel. 2-4540

Crandall Studio
Instruction in
Hawaiian Guitar, Spanish Guitar, Piano Accordian, Mandolin, Banjo and Ukelele.
334 Montgomery St. Tel. 2-6247
Next to Y. M. C. A.

NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

ASSOCIATED LAUNDRIES INCORPORATED
Laundry—Dry Cleaning
Window Shade Service
Tel. 2-8121

THOMAS W. DIXSON
Attorney and Counsellor at Law
724 CHIMES BUILDING.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
GENERAL PRACTICE
Corporation, Surrogate's Court and Real Estate Practice

MAGRUDER'S CANDIES
60c Pound
CUPID CANDY SHOP
2030 SOUTH SALINA TEL. 4-9447
Mail Orders Filled

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles — One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
439 SOUTH SALINA STREET

Coal and Coke
VINCETT COAL CO.
115 E. Genesee St. Tel. 2-0163

H. A. HYDE
Brings you an ever-changing fashion show of hats, on the crest of the changing season.
Mabel Hyde Tallman
435 South Warren Tel. 2-9559

DOWNYFLAKE DOUGHNUTS
Famous From Coast to Coast
403 SOUTH WARREN STREET

Honestly
YOU
Should Be in
WALK-OVER SHOES
429 SOUTH SALINA

DOROTHY JUNE BEAUTY SHOP
All Branches of Beauty Culture
945 East Genesee Tel. 4-6220

MAPSTONE BROS.
Meats, Fish
Groceries, Vegetables
1911 S. Salina Tel. 3-6115

UTICA

Sleep in Outing
Sleep warm this winter in outing flannel nightrobes. Shown in plain colors or flowered patterns, full cut and extra length $1.00, $1.98
Outing Flannel Pajamas . . . plain trousers, with flowered or striped jackets $1.29, $1.50
Wells—Second Floor
J. B. Wells & Son Co.

New Location
MEN'S CLOTHING
of Style, Fit and Quality
at the Greatest dollar-for-dollar values in Utica.
KOENIG'S CLOTHES SHOP
122 Columbia St. Tel. 4-0133
Just back of First Citizens Bank

"LYNN" "LONERGAN" "MASTER KRAFT"
OIL BURNING SYSTEMS
for
Heating—Cooking and Domestic Hot Water
Estimates without obligation.
Service on all makes.
LUX BROS.
(L. & D. Sales Agency, Inc.)
213 Elizabeth St., Utica, N. Y. Ph. 4-0320

BAKER
the Florist
Seasonable Flowers
Established 46 Years
809 CORNELIA ST. | Phones 4-3175
208 GENESEE ST. |

Swing into Fall with Coats of Lustratone and La Mur
$29.75 and $35.00
Exclusive in Utica at
D. PRICE & CO.
Genesee at Devereux

BAILEY & GRIFFITH
229 GENESEE STREET, UTICA, N. Y.
- Quality FUR COATS
- Dresses and Suits
- Dress and Sports Coats

WATERTOWN

CLUB PLAN SALE
HOLMES & EDWARDS INLAID "The silver that is more than plate"
As Little as $1 Down
for any service you select this week in beautiful Holmes & Edwards Inlaid, the lifetime silver with blocks of sterling silver inlaid at points of greatest wear. 26-piece Serv-6 Set, $34.50.
NORTHERN NEW YORK'S LEADING STORE
EMPSALL'S

G. W. White & Son
Incorporated
"The Home of Good Lumber and Mill Work"
231 N. RUTLAND STREET

NEW YORK

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

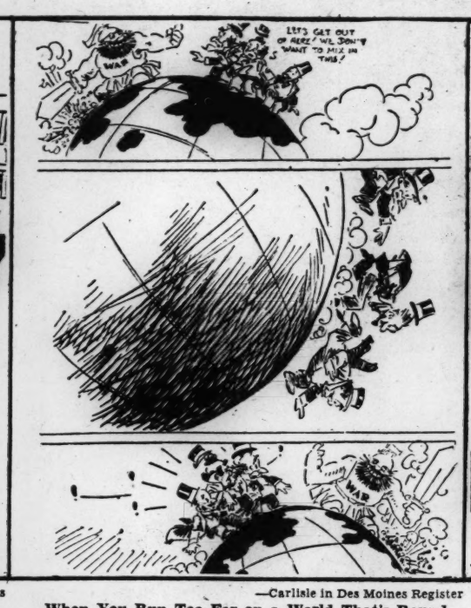
Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Russell in Los Angeles Times

The Closed Space at the Conference Table

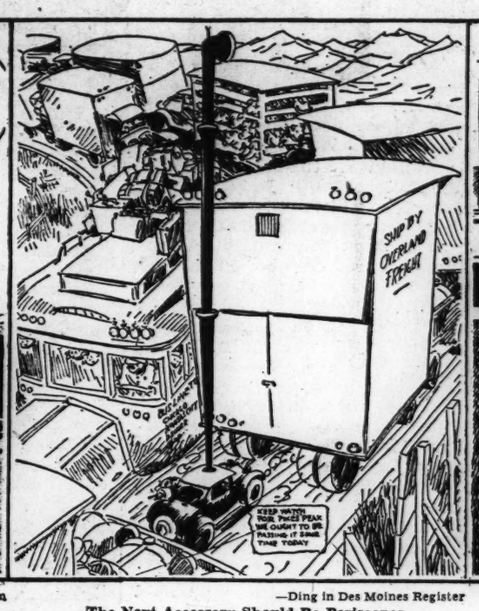


—Carlisle in Des Moines Register

When You Run Too Far on a World That's Round

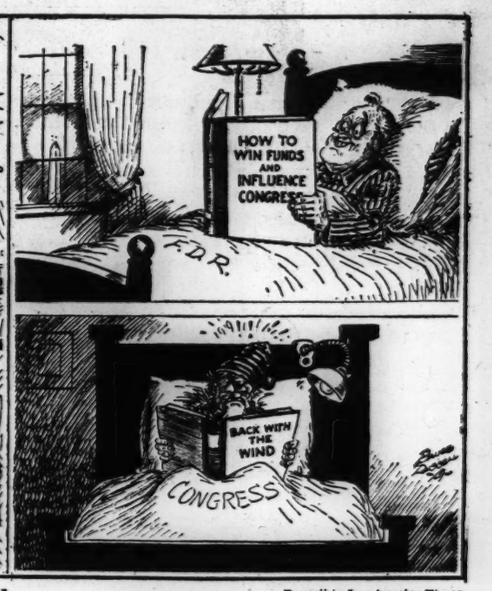
—Talburt New York World-Telegram

And Don't Forget—It's a Rush Order



—Ding in Des Moines Register

The Next Accessory Should Be Periscopes



—Russell in Los Angeles Times

Reading Up for the Special Session

Jest a Minute

"Your product may be okeh, but I want something to show for my money."

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Elijah's Well

On the northeastern slope of Mount Carmel, and toward the landward end of the long ridge which bears that name, is to be seen what is still popularly known as "Elijah's well." It is fed by a spring which is said never to have been known to run dry; and it is to be found in the immediate vicinity of the spot where tradition has it that Elijah and the prophets of Baal enacted the memorable and dramatic scene described in I Kings 18:17ff.

It will be recalled that after the pagan prophets had failed to provide fire to consume their sacrifice, Elijah obtained "the fire of the Lord," which destroyed his sacrifice despite the fact that at his suggestion it had been previously drenched with water.

The "four barrels" (verse 33) used on this occasion were presumably filled from Elijah's well, which still produces a plentiful supply of water.

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Is Recommendation Discussion?

Question: Our bylaws read: "At the annual meeting, the corporate body shall decide, by written ballot without discussion, either to renew or terminate the contracts of the soloist, organist, and/or pianist."

Under this bylaw was it in order for the Music Committee, in its annual report, to have recommended that the contracts of the soloist and pianist should be terminated at the expiration of their present contracts?

Answer: It would be difficult to make an unqualified answer on the information given. A number of circumstances might affect the answer. For example, when did the committee present its report—during the balloting on termination or renewal or some time before? Did the committee give reasons for its recommendation or simply state the recommendation? Do the bylaws or rules establishing the committee include among its duties that of giving advice to the members on this point? How is the balloting done—do the ballots contain in themselves means for voting to terminate or continue, or is it necessary to offer a motion on which members may vote aye or no? If the latter is necessary, the recommendation of the committee would in effect be a motion. Making a motion is not discussion. Also, as Robert says (page 179), "Merely . . . making a suggestion is not considered as speaking."

Without complete information on these points, it would be difficult to say whether the committee was right or wrong. Probably only the assembly would be competent to decide. If, however, in an election to office, there were a bylaw that "the body should decide by written ballot without discussion," any recommendation by a committee or an individual would not be allowed. Such a recommendation would be equivalent to a nomination; and when bylaws provide for a ballot election, nominations are not made, unless specifically provided for in the bylaws (Robert's Rules of Order, p. 263).

Puzzle Corner

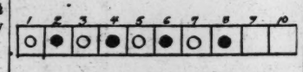
Conducted by Puzzlesmith

Sir William Ellis once made the following remark on "How to Get Ahead."

AHEZHBCC DF DFGMCIHJ GRABFGC KBHJ NLHZBNJ EF IOB BFIBHAHDCB EP GBBA-IODFQDFZ RBF, SOE LHB LOBLG EP IOB IDRBC DF IOBDH DGBLC.

Jumping the Checkers

Mark off 10 squares on a piece of paper, and arrange 4 white and 4 black checkers on these squares as shown in the sketch below:



Now try moving any 2 adjacent checkers into empty spaces, jumping as many as you wish, so that in 4 moves you will have the checkers arranged as shown in the following sketch:

Letter Juggling

Two different five-letter words may be formed from the following five letters. Use all five letters in each word:

E E H S T

What Was the Total Score?

An Edinburgh, Scotland, reader shares this one: In a golf tournament, the winner took a total of 91 strokes, and, deducting a handicap of 12, was 4 strokes better than the next man, who had a handicap of 10. What was the total score of the latter? Bogey for the course was 76.

Juggled State Capitals

Here's another opportunity for a bit of letter juggling. The names of 10 more States capitals are listed, and arranged alphabetically. Try unscrambling the letters, and then pair each correctly as indicated by the example checked:

1	DELAWARE	DEEINNOSS	
2	ARIZONA	ACHENLNORST	
3	INDIANA	DEORV (DOVER)	1
4	MONTANA	KEIPRR	
5	ARKANSAS	AADIILNNOPS	
6	NEW MEXICO	EHINOPX	
7	FLORIDA	CEHLLORTT	
8	IOWA	AEHILM	
9	SOUTH DAKOTA	AAAEHLLSST	
10	WEST VIRGINIA	AAEFNST	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Talkies

This is a good game for amusement at a large party and is best played using six persons at a time. These six put on a scene in which three do all the acting but no talking, and three others all the talking but no acting.

The three who are to do the acting secretly plan their skit which they do in pantomime. Each has a partner as a "talker" who stands behind him and tries to understand the acting quickly enough to supply the appropriate dialogue. The actors should try to keep ahead of the talkers so that their dialogue will be absurd and highly amusing. —Bernice S., Maywood, Ill.

Daily Anecdote

Resourceful Edison

One day Thomas Edison wanted to know the cubic contents of a round vessel with a narrow neck. His mathematician sat at a desk and calculated for a whole day, at the end of which he took the result to his chief.

"I've known that since eleven o'clock this morning," said Edison. "When you didn't show up, I filled the bottle with water and then measured the water with a quart can."

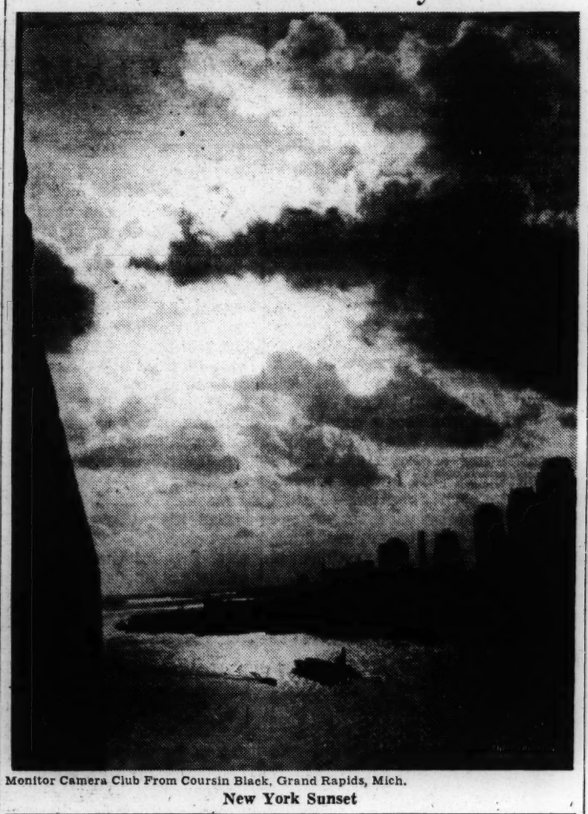
Prayer

Give me good digestion, Lord,
And also something to digest;
But where and how that something comes,
I leave to Thee, who knoweth best.
—By the son of Sir Henry Webb of Cardiff.

Quotation for Today

IF THE action be of worth that I take in hand, neither shall an ill accident discourage me, nor a good one make me careless.—OWEN FELTHAM.

Lower Manhattan Skyline



Monitor Camera Club From Coursin Black, Grand Rapids, Mich.

New York Sunset

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: Who remembers which were the "cheaper cuts"?

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: The next fireside chat might begin: "My friends and fellow-deficitizens:"

Whitsitt Impress: Good salesmanship is selling goods which won't come back to customers that will.

Arkansas Gazette: A striking trophy for display in the Wisconsin State House is a bill killed by the legislators. It would have raised their salaries from $100 to $200 a month.

St. Louis Star-Times: Air-conditioning is worth all it costs. With the house sealed up to keep the air in, your neighbor's radio is kept out.

In Lighter Vein

Mr. Webster Defines

"Pa, what is a secret?"

"Something a woman tells one person at a time."

Curious

Jackie watched the nurse while she weighed the new baby. Finally he could contain himself no longer. "Do you mind telling me what my mother paid a pound for him?" he asked.

Identification

Witness: "I think——"

Lawyer: "We don't care what you think. What we want to know is what you know?"

Witness: "If you don't want to know what I think, I may as well leave the stand. I can't talk without thinking. I'm not a lawyer."—Pathfinder.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Toy Tool Aprons

Knowing that every small boy likes to play with tools, a woman earned extra money by making and selling toy carpenter's aprons of blue denim, with pockets which held all sorts of interesting toy tools—a small hammer, screw driver, nails, etc.—to delight a small boy and let him pound away 'til his heart's content.

These aprons proved popular beyond all expectations, and it was necessary for this woman to have help to make them. She sold the aprons equipped with an array of toy tools for $1 each, and earned a good profit because all the materials could be purchased wholesale.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

Instant Action

The keen spirit seizes the prompt occasion, makes the thought start into instant action, and at once plans and performs, resolves and executes!—Hannah More.

Be One

Some friends seem like green places in the desert; one thinks of them and one is at rest.—Lady Ritchie.

At Breakfast

"Och, Maggie! Did I no' tell ye I'd no' be hame till after midnight, as I was takin' an all-day ticket on the trams?"—London Humorist.

The Exception

"A man reaps what he sows."

"Yes, unless he happens to be an amateur gardener!"—Edinburgh Dispatch.

—Marianne, Paris

"You remember the message we sent in the bottle? It's come back stamped 'Address not known.'"

Crossword Puzzle

Across
1 Salute
4 Conjunction
6 Annex
7 Regret
8 Interjection
9 Musical instrument
10 Not many
11 Ardor
13 Pronoun
14 To steep
15 Child
16 Accomplish
17 Hut

Down
1 Weapon
2 Fuss
3 Fish
4 Possessive pronoun
5 Abounding
7 Uncooked
9 Female of the domestic fowl
10 Obese
12 Constellation
13 Witty saying
15 Preposition

(Solution Appears Among Advertisements)

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Keeping a Customer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Muncie, Ind.

Many stores of today advertise that they have the good of the customer uppermost in their policy; and a one-day shopping tour by a woman here seems to prove that at least one store is living up to its claim.

This woman went to a local store to look for several garments, none of which were sorely needed, but which she felt would freshen up her wardrobe. After trying on several coats, all similar in style to the one she was wearing, she was reminded by the saleswoman that with a few inexpensive touches, the coat she was wearing could be made as desirable as the new and expensive ones.

The same thing happened in the dress department, where the clerk showed her some simple alterations that would make her dress entirely satisfactory. At the glove counter she was given a sure way of cleaning and freshening some everyday gloves. And to complete the day of profitable shopping, when she went to the stocking department to purchase hose, she was informed that she had purchased her allotted 12 pairs and was entitled to a free pair. She had not even known that such a policy was pursued by the store, but a record had been kept for her.

Humble Beginnings

Ten minutes ago — glancing through a charming and scholarly book, "The Boy Through the Ages," I came upon a picture of the house in which George Washington was born.

Who has not heard of George Washington—the boy who would not tell a lie, the man who gave the American States one flag, and something more, a unity which has made them great? How famous he is. And yet, here in this picture is a small house shaded by a tree—a one story affair, with two chimneys, and small, low windows, and a little simple doorway hardly high enough for a man to come through without bending his head. No bay windows, no ornament, no imposing expanse of stone or brick, nothing grand, nothing elaborate, not a sign of a tiled bathroom or hot and cold, or central heating, or luxury of any sort . . . but George Washington was born here.

I am not going to infer from this that luxury should be condemned outright. But I am going to suggest that the highest can come from the lowest, the greatest from the humblest; and that today—as in former years—no rung on the ladder of fame and of service is too low for a man to start his climb to the top.

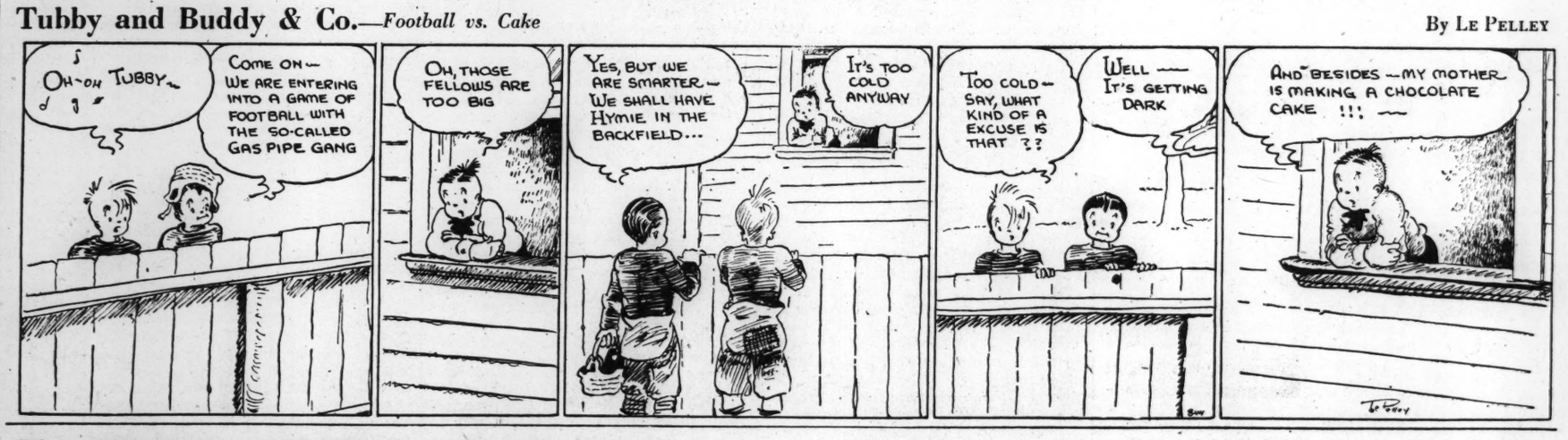
Young man—this is for you. You have only to stand erect in the gutter—and the road before you leads on to Parliament . . . and the Cabinet.—Optimist, in Newcastle (Eng.) Evening Chronicle.

Possession

Only content can possess. . . . It is because of the special connection of meekness with contentment that it is promised that the meek shall "inherit the earth."—Ruskin.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Football vs. Cake*

By LE PELLEY


OH-OH TUBBY—
COME ON— WE ARE ENTERING INTO A GAME OF FOOTBALL WITH THE SO-CALLED GAS PIPE GANG
OH, THOSE FELLOWS ARE TOO BIG
YES, BUT WE ARE SMARTER— WE SHALL HAVE HYMIE IN THE BACKFIELD...
IT'S TOO COLD ANYWAY
TOO COLD— SAY, WHAT KIND OF A EXCUSE IS THAT ??
WELL — IT'S GETTING DARK
AND BESIDES—MY MOTHER IS MAKING A CHOCOLATE CAKE !!!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda's Cooking*

By THE HAGERS

THE SPICIEST, NICEST WHIFFS INVADE, AND IRRESISTIBLY PERSUADE
WHEN AUNT MATILDA STARTS TO COOK. I ALWAYS HAVE TO RUN AND LOOK.
MY APPETITE SHE WILL DEPLORE UNLESS I PASS MY PLATE FOR MORE.
SOME OF HER MEALS I'D BETTER MISS IF I DON'T WANT TO LOOK LIKE THIS!

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: Progress in industry depends very largely on the enterprise of deep-thinking men, who are ahead of the times in their ideas.

Jumping the Checkers: Move checkers from 2 and 3 into 9 and 10; from 5 and 6 into 2 and 3; from 8 and 9 into 5 and 6; and from 1 and 2 into 8 and 9.

Letter Juggling: these, sheet.

What Was the Total Score?: 93.

Juggled State Capitals: Delaware—Dover; Arizona—Phoenix; Indiana—Indianapolis; Montana—Helena; Arkansas—Little Rock; New Mexico—Santa Fe; Florida—Tallahassee; Iowa—Des Moines; South Dakota—Pierre; West Virginia—Charleston.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

American Neutrality—For Japan?

SWEET, for Japanese aims, might be the uses of neutrality, if it could be trusted to keep the United States out of China. Japan at the moment is more interested in American neutrality than are many Americans. It is one of those paradoxes to which all observers of international politics have become accustomed. Its explanation is simple enough.

When Americans talk fervently of neutrality they mean neutrality in European affairs, not in Asiatic. Trouble in the Far East puts even the United States in a mind to co-operate with other powers for the effectiveness of treaties. It was not so much on the neutrality law as on the possibility of convening a Nine-Power conference that American interests centered when Japan began its current military campaign against China.

The Japanese now seem inclined to take American love for neutrality more seriously than Americans themselves take it, perhaps because American neutrality is key to a possible solution of a problem now pressing hard on Japan. That problem is how to terminate the war with China at the earliest moment.

Reports from Tokyo state that Japan is even considering declaring war on China to make a Japanese blockade of China's coast possible. Without a war declaration a blockade against vessels of any nation but China would be illegal and no doubt would be resisted by both the United States and Great Britain. But even a legal blockade may invite trouble with Britain whose interests at Hong Kong and other points might be jeopardized by Japanese activities.

Moreover, Japan, like Italy, is coming more and more to regard Britain as a potential opposer of aggression. The Japanese press is becoming hostile to the British, as the Italian press long has been. And all in all, a situation is arising in which Japan sees a need to keep the British Navy busy elsewhere if Japanese ambitions in China are to succeed. To this end an agreement with Italy is being talked of, under which Italy presumably might behave so badly in the Mediterranean as to keep the British anxious about their Empire "life line" there.

The key to such a diplomatic success as Japan is now contemplating is American neutrality in precisely that part of the world where the United States never was likely to be neutral. Even an attempt to distract British interest from the outcome of the Nine-Power talks to new troubles in the Mediterranean must reckon without the probable reaction of the United States to such tactics, which, instead of suggesting to Americans that it was impossible to support law anywhere, might convince them of the necessity of supporting it everywhere.

If Japan is beginning to yearn for peace it will find the United States as ready as any of the other signatories of the Nine-Power Treaty to help establish peace. But if any government imagines that out of the Brussels conference can come anything similar to the Hoare-Laval arrangement for bringing peace to Italy and Ethiopia, that government should recall the shock produced on American opinion by that suggested sell-out of ideals toward which Americans have never been able to preserve a merely neutral attitude.

The peace at which Japan appears to be aiming is not a target to be reached at this late date even by the longer-range gun of declared warfare, especially if that gun must find a swivel on the reliability of American neutrality. It is not *how* Japan shall beat China that concerns the Nine-Power Conference but whether any spoils of war can be permitted in a case where even declared war is illegal under terms of a treaty still legally in force.

When Labor Meets Labor

ORGANIZED labor in the United States possesses an opportunity to show the public what manner of collective bargaining results when labor is on both sides of the conference table. As the Committee for Industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labor confront each other again they will, if they are consistent with their professed enthusiasm for negotiation and compromise, discover a solution of their differences.

Cynical though many observers are over prospects of labor peace, the practical material of compromise is at hand. The American Federation of Labor could logically go further than it has in its peace proposal and concede to the ten original C. I. O. unions the right to continue with charters providing for bona fide, perpendicular industrial unions.

The logic of such a compromise is clear. The Federation has already issued real industrial union charters in order better to compete with the C. I. O. In so doing, it has conceded in practice the efficacy of such charters in certain fields. Moreover, the C. I. O., in organizing the hitherto impregnable automobile and steel industries, has secured its own proof of the feasibility of industrial charters.

The Federation is apprehensive over the ultimate fate of craft jurisdictions, if industrial unionization is extended. Yet if the Federation's claim of the inherent inevitability and rightness of "craftification" is correct, the evolution of events should sooner or later restore craft lines even in these great industrial unions. There was a time when the typographical union was organized indiscriminately along industrial lines. Yet the very fact of labor's division of duties within this union soon resulted in crafts such as those of the photo-engravers, bookbinders and typesetters. Even in recently established C. I. O. industrial unions this "craftification" is taking place to a degree that is inadequately comprehended. It may follow from this that the Federation made its principal mistake in forcing the issue too strenuously—in seeking to attain at the very beginning what the inevitable course of events might bring to pass.

For these and other reasons the Federation might display foresighted statesmanship if it made a major compromise in behalf of industrial unionization. In the event of such a compromise, the Federation would virtually obligate the C. I. O. to recede from its demand for autonomy as a separate entity under the Federation. The C. I. O. exists as an entity because the Federation would not concede industrial unions; it should therefore cease to exist as an autonomous body if that concession is made.

If these two compromises are made and the C. I. O. dissolved in the Federation, it should be possible in convention to settle the jurisdictional rights of the 23 C. I. O. unions, many of which have been established in opposition to rival A. F. of L. unions. If the C. I. O. is the champion of labor democracy it purports to be, it should not object to the adjustment being made by ballot. If the C. I. O. has the members it claims, it should not fear the outcome.

A Pennsylvania Landmark

INITIAL steps have been taken by the Wheatland Foundation to restore the old home of the only Pennsylvanian to become President of the United States. The seventeen-room colonial mansion, known as Wheatland and located in southeastern Pennsylvania, has been dedicated as a historic shrine; it was there that James Buchanan, the only President who never married, resided with his niece and ward, the beautiful Harriet Lane. Believing his public career terminated, Buchanan purchased the magnificent estate in 1848 from the man who had served in President Zachary Taylor's cabinet as Secretary of the Treasury.

The high-ceiling rooms of Wheatland contain many antiques of the period from 1800 to 1861, and more relics will be added from time to time. A concert grand piano is the cynosure of visitors; for this the famous bachelor paid $2450, a considerable expenditure in those days. The mansion's bathtub, almost two and one half feet in depth, brings to mind the stir that such luxuries then produced in the public mind. It was modeled after the tub which a predecessor, Millard Fillmore, had installed in the White House and which led to his nicknaming as "The Apostle of Luxury."

Although still incomplete, Wheatland will eventually appear much as it did when "Old Buck" occupied it during the final twenty years of his life. He was mistaken in the belief that it would be the scene of his quiet retirement. After the purchase he resided in London four years as the American ambassador to Great Britain, and spent another four years in Washington as the nation's Chief Executive with his niece as mistress of the White House. The untimely passing of James Buchanan's sweetheart shadowed the greater part of his life; but the restoration of Wheatland seems likely to bring a deservedly revived glory to the Buchanan name.

Gobbling Prestige

CAN the turkey wrest the heavyweight symbol championship from the titled eagle? This is the question for which the great turkey areas of the United States Northwest seek an affirmative answer. And no less an organization than the Northwestern Turkey Growers' Association is on the sidelines for the historic bird that made the Pilgrims famous.

The proposal to make the turkey the national bird is submitted seriously. It has "better habits" than its "bald-headed" competitor. It is "a native of America." It is "by far the nobler bird." These are some of the reasons advanced by the proponents of the movement for the glorification of the turkey. And it must be acknowledged that its nobility is often shown in the dignity and resignation it displays when the annual Thanksgiving Day proclamation forecasts its future prospects.

But the average American, whose special interest in the turkey lies in "a slice of white meat, please, with plenty of gravy," is somewhat confused over a movement that proposes to elevate the turkey to the level of a national symbol, and then—eat the symbol.

To End Poverty

Book News of the Day

A WORLD without poverty is the Utopia presented not as an idle dream but as a goal within reach of future generations in THE ABOLITION OF POVERTY, by James Ford and Katherine Morrow Ford (New York: Macmillan. $2.50). The Fords' thesis is that poverty is not inevitable and can be abolished if proper preventative steps are taken.

Inspiration for "The Abolition of Poverty" came to Professor Ford, a Harvard University sociologist, and his wife when they were completing an earlier book, "Slums and Housing." They concluded that the slum problem could never be met satisfactorily until its concomitant, poverty, was eliminated.

Without mentioning the Roosevelt Administration or the WPA, the authors condemn ordinary relief-giving as encouraging rather than correcting dependency and as lacking even the "excuse of necessity." They are likewise critical of those who consider the poor a group of inefficient shifters and irresponsible ne'er-do-wells who have fastened themselves like leeches on hard-working citizens.

To the Fords, the poor are the product of circumstances largely, if not wholly, beyond their personal control. If long-range concerted action were carried through to correct such precipitating factors as unemployment, personal incapacities and unfair distribution of wealth, then poverty, they promise, could be almost, if not entirely, eliminated from the world.

One gets little satisfaction in criticizing the Fords as unrealistic, for they themselves admit their plan is beset with pitfalls. "This book," they say in the preface, "may seem hopelessly idealistic to some." They describe themselves as "not blind to the difficulties of encompassing the entire program offered here and aware that some of the proposals would require circumstances exceptionally fortuitous, unusual leadership and action through many decades before they could be put fully into effect." Even then, the authors admit, there might be a small residuum of "not-yet-preventable" poverty left over.

This apologia is not, however, likely to appease those who will object to having such problems as war, described as "potentially and on occasion, actually, the chief cause of poverty," disposed of in a single chapter.

The Fords' Utopia may be far off, but there is no reason why people should not be turning their thoughts in its direction. In "The Abolition of Poverty" will be found much timely and simply worded information on such twentieth-century reforms as housing, taxation, unemployment relief, social security and minimum wages, now being looked to as palliatives if not cures for poverty. M. H.

What One Can Do, Others Can Do

NEW YORK CITY ELECTION RESULTS
TAMMANY MACHINE ROUTED BY FUSION FORCES
SECOND BIG VICTORY
VOTERS IN OTHER MACHINE-CONTROLLED CITIES

The Man Who Went Abroad

HE WAS standing, with his back toward me, leaning against the stile, and since the wet grass softened the rustle of my footsteps, he didn't hear me until I was quite close. Then he glanced round. He was a small wiry man, with a pointed beard half way between the aggressive torpedo shape that is inalienably associated with Captain Kettle, and the suave imperial beloved of foreign ambassadors. I am always attracted by a beard: it is an exotic growth, at least as far as England, home and beauty is concerned, and, in an Englishman, is apt to be rooted, metaphorically speaking, in an original character.

"What d'you think of that view?" he inquired.

Mechanically, I glanced ahead.

"Oh, it's pretty enough," I said. "Nothing out of the ordinary, though. Personally, I think the English checkerboard of hedges spoils her countryside. Gives it a formal dress—in fact, rather puts Nature in a strait jacket."

"To me," he said slowly, "it's the finest view in the world."

"Oh," I said, somewhat nonplussed.

"I've seen most of the great sights," he went on, turning round to stare again over the stile. "Sunrise from the Rigi, moonlight on Kinchijunga, the cities of the Orient, and all the rest—but this," and waved his hand once more, "this 'gets me' more than any of them."

"Why, exactly?" I asked.

"Because I understand it," he replied, turning back with sudden animation, his beard jutting out more like Captain Kettle's. "Know it in a way I never could those others. They were beautiful, of course, but mysterious—hieroglyphics that needed a poet to translate them. But this is an open book to me. I can grasp its meaning, know what it stands for, and its relation to men. There's not a farm there that I don't know the history of, and who built it, and what happened to him. You spoke of hedges—see that hedge, over there, running in an odd curve? Three generations of feud lie behind the making of that. Look at that oak, the one standing alone—no, it's not mentioned in Domesday Book, it was planted 300 years later, and it marks a local tournament. Two farmers tilted at one another, mounted on bulls. Down in that meadow, where the stream loops, the crusade was preached to 5000 people, and—but I'm boring you." He broke off with a diffident smile, and fingered his beard nervously, like an ambassador aware of an indiscretion.

"Very much the reverse. You've lived here a long time, I take it?"

"Only five years. I was brought up in London, and after that I spent ten years wandering abroad." He paused, and then, with apparent irrelevance, added: "My name's Stanton."

I knew it at once. "The novelist?"

He nodded, and was encouraged to launch out eagerly again.

"I always wanted to write and that's why I traveled. Thought I ought to get material—see men, and cities, and life. I hadn't much cash; so it was a case of being soldier, sailor, tinker, tailor, and a good many other things in turn." He shook his head. "No use at all. Had a glimpse of everything and got to the roots of nothing."

"Surely you gained experience of human nature?" I murmured.

"Hardly. The only folk I really got to know were wanderers like myself; and the conditions for studying them were poor, you know. Primitive, in a way. Never saw people in the round—the whole round of life, reacting to all the states and stages, to home, family, tradition, education, age, and all the influences abroad in a settled community. Outside of this they aren't functioning fully, you can't know all about them, or what's gone to the making of them. No, never travel if you want to write—just stay put. Jane Austen had the secret. I found I couldn't write. Didn't know enough, except to turn out pot-boilers. Adventure stories. Boys' stuff. So I came here and soaked myself in things; and I did better."

"You most certainly did," I agreed.

Suddenly he sighed and turned back to look once more at the view.

"It's grand," he muttered. "I'll never forget it."

Something in his tone startled me.

"You're not going away?"

He nodded. "Yes, I'm taking my last look." He glanced at his wrist-watch and swung round. "I must hurry, too."

"But—" I began, and stopped.

"Oh, I'm giving up writing," he said casually. "going to travel instead. G'bye," and he strode away, with his shoulders back and his head up, the very image of Captain Kettle. E. F.-B.

North . . South . . East . . West

It Can Happen Anywhere

By Frank L. Perrin

ELECTION results in some of the larger cities of the United States indicate the ability of voters, when aroused to a realization of their powers and responsibilities, to express their choice and decisions quite emphatically and finally. Results, generally, in the municipal election in Boston, New York, and Detroit, to cite three conspicuous examples, clearly show a trend away from confusing and hindering partisan alliances and an emergence into a sense of political freedom. The sound of the party lash has been heard, but the lash has lost its power to sting or even to intimidate more than a minority of those once fearful or subservient. A new day of emancipation seems to have dawned.

There is no need to analyze, for the purpose of appraising the results achieved, the wisdom, in any particular case, of the choices made. Assuming that those chosen to serve will serve satisfactorily, it remains only to estimate from the factors and figures available, the possible or probable influence of this realized independence in forthcoming state and national elections. The determined effort of partisan and factional leaders to cling to structures which represent their expounded creeds has brought at least some measure of disrepute upon the old camps and upon discredited commanders. Youth, particularly, fails to respond to the order to rally around unstable and tottering standards. Their elders, tattered, disillusioned, but aroused to new determination, no longer submit to cajolery or place faith in vain promises.

The actuary who may attempt to forecast or estimate the balance of voting strength in the congressional elections of next year or the national election in 1940 by analyzing the results of last Tuesday's municipal elections would essay an impossible task. For his purposes the figures would mean little in supplying a basis for forecasts or estimates because they disclose an almost complete disregard of prescribed party lines.

* * *

But these same figures do offer some basis of analysis to the observer who does not attempt to set them down in parallel columns or seek to compare them with returns of previous elections. They offer hopeful assurance that soon, or in the future, it will be realized both by party platform makers and party managers, and by the people themselves, that no political combination or organization, by whatever name identified, can command the suffrage or support of any determined number of American voters. From along the lines come the still somewhat feeble but none the less unmistakable premonitory threatenings of political independence.

Realizing this, the imperative need is that this new freedom be wisely used and, if possible, wisely directed and utilized. The temptation is to feel some alarm lest it persuade those who have come to realize this new independence into unexplored and untried paths. Indications are not lacking that danger lies along such adventuresome ways. But it has been made just as apparent that these errors, once discovered before too late, can be corrected and misleading paths retraced. It may be that this is indicated clearly by recent results. Even the new way loses its glamour once its false colors fade or are disclosed.

It is to the cities that we almost habitually look for evidences of symptomatic reactions in by-election years. There the public reaction is somewhat more distinctly and definitely manifested than in state or nation under the soporific influences of demanded party regularity. The important consideration is that in such experiences as those of Tuesday last the people rediscover their own power, their own independence, and clearly indicate their desire for better government under political independence.

* * *

It would be hazardous, perhaps, to promise that in the three cities named, Boston, New York and Detroit, the people will realize their ambitious hopes in so emphatically expressing their preferences. That does not always follow. But it is significant that in none of these cases have extreme or extravagant demands been made. The results, it may be agreed, indicate a desire to restore or continue honest government. There have been no departures, either to the left or to the right, in search of the impossible, the impractical or the visionary.

Thus appraised and analyzed, one may discover in the results the promise of a happy homecoming, politically; a return to that house which wise forebears builded and consecrated to high ideals and lofty purposes. Along the way traveled, in this considered pilgrimage of Tuesday, there were no alphabetical banners carried, and no signboards pointing either to the left or to the right. The marching columns followed the center of the road.

The Wide Horizon

Letting in the Light

By Dorothy Bess

Moscow

AMONG its many achievements, which the Soviet Government is celebrating this month on the twentieth anniversary of the Russian Revolution, none is more worthy than the tremendous growth of public libraries in this country.

This flat statement may be challenged by some observers. They may justifiably ask what good is to come from teaching the Russian peasant to read, when the only reading matter provided is Communist propaganda fostering fear and hatred.

The obvious reply, of course, is that by no means all of the books in the Soviet libraries are of this nature. Besides Russian classics there are translations of many European works, useful publications on agriculture and the natural sciences, and a sprinkling of modern novels.

Still, it must be conceded that books on such subjects are almost smothered under the weight of "histories" which pervert known facts, pamphlets dedicated to the glory of Stalin, volumes lauding everything Soviet and deriding other nations. Indeed, if one were to summarize the new reading, one might well wonder if it has not brought more evil than good.

* * *

The fact not to be overlooked, however, is that millions of Russians—illiterate until recently—have been taught to read and to patronize public libraries. It is inconceivable that the books of the outside world will forever be barred from this country, and when they seep in—or by some happy change are permitted to rush in—they will find a whole population with a well-developed reading habit.

Recent statistics are not available here, but two years ago it was announced that the Soviet Union had 49,747 general libraries, compared with 15,000 in Tsarist Russia. Besides these, there were 52,185 libraries for children, 11,431 for scientific or other special books, hundreds of thousands of reading rooms in factories and clubs, and innumerable traveling libraries in farming regions. A library census in 1935 estimated that there were about 17,000,000 regular readers, and the number undoubtedly has grown since then.

The difficulty is to find enough printing presses and paper in Russia to supply the demand for books. Every volume published, no matter how serious or how trashy, is devoured immediately. Book stores are always reporting whole editions completely sold out on day of publication.

Library work in the U. S. S. R. also suffers from lack of qualified librarians. To remedy this, seven new colleges for librarians were opened in 1934, and the seven largest normal schools added special courses so that teachers might learn how to conduct school libraries. In addition, "lightning" courses of three to six months were organized in many communities to train partially those who could not be accommodated in the crowded special schools for librarians.

* * *

Besides being a distributing point for books, the Soviet library aims at being almost a school in itself. Readers are advised on what to read, lectures are given frequently, and courses in politics or for the study of foreign languages are conducted. Great ingenuity often is shown in displaying educational exhibits.

Importation of all books from abroad is far from forbidden. On the contrary, a special society exists to promote exchange of Soviet publications with organizations in other lands. A few months ago it was announced that this "All-Union Society for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries" had completed exchange agreements with nearly 5000 institutions in seventy-six different countries.

That this agreement is working out advantageously is revealed by the statement that in 1936 there were received from abroad 162,000 volumes in return for 61,500 contributed by the Soviet Government. The exchange of books with the United States comprises 47 per cent of the total turnover.

The nature of the books admitted into the U. S. S. R. is strictly scrutinized and censorship prohibits the distribution of anything not on a limited approved list. Most of the publications which are acceptable are routine agricultural bulletins and the journals of biological, chemical and engineering societies. Still, contact with the outside world has been established, the people here are being encouraged to study foreign languages, and the promise of this wider horizon, thus glimpsed, is beyond telling.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Celestial Magnificence

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue there appeared an extract from a book "Sailing South" by Philip Sanford Marden. The author confesses that he has never seen the Southern Cross but says he has "been told by credible persons that it is a disappointing galaxy—which owes its fame largely to the principle of 'omne ignotum.'"

Those who live in the Southern Hemisphere and see the Cross in its perfection, love it for its very simplicity, its clarity of outline, its compactness and the fidelity of the two pointers which ever follow it in its peregrinations, enthrall and fascinate in a true appreciation of celestial magnificence.

(MRS.) MARGARET HORN

Brisbane, Australia